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ESTABLISHED 1887

A Deep Rift In Cabinet Stalls U.S. Trade Policy

By Keith Bradsher New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Deep ideological divisions and turf battles within the Clinton administration have nearly paralyzed its trade policy...

The budget director's plain talk about legislative problems baffles Washington. Page 3.

taxes on minivans, world trade talks, trade in auto parts, foreign investment rules and the North American Free Trade Agreement...

Officials said that divisions run deep on such issues as the minivan tax and cite Mr. Beniten's strong resistance to encouragement by Mr. Kantor...

At issue is a decision by the Bush administration that these vehicles should be considered as cars, which are assessed an import tariff of 2.5 percent...

Mr. Kantor said in mid-January that the question would be tackled at the first meeting of the National Economic Council...

There is a "deep division" in the administration on the minivan issue, an administration official said...

The divisions have also affected the National Economic Council, which is far behind schedule in its reviews of trade policy toward Japan and other countries...

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and Robert E. Rubin, the head of the National Economic Council, have tended to ally themselves with Mr. Beniten...

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown and Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich have allied themselves with Mr. Beniten in opposing controls on investment flows into and out of the United States...

Mr. Brown has supported Mr. Kantor's pursuit of specific results in industry-by-industry trade negotiations with the Japanese government...

So far, President Bill Clinton appears to be functioning to an unusual extent as his own See TRADE, Page 5



Officials of the metalworking union counting ballots in Berlin. An overwhelming majority of East German workers voted to strike.

German Strike Vote Risks a Crippling Blow to Recovery

By Ferdinand Protzman New York Times Service BONN — Thousands of East German metal and steelworkers have voted overwhelmingly to strike to press their demand for an immediate, 26 percent pay increase...

The vote clears the way for a potentially damaging strike in Eastern Germany, where the economy is only slowly recovering from its near-collapse after German reunification in 1990...

Strikes were outlawed during the Nazi era and during the four decades of Communist rule in what was East Germany...

Metalworkers in the East German states of Saxony and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, as well as steelworkers throughout the region voted to strike...

The wage dispute highlights the economic, social and political differences that still divide Eastern and Western Germany...

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition government wants wages in the East, which are a fraction of those in the West, to rise gradually...

Although labor and management representatives said they still believe a compromise settlement is possible, no national negotiations have been scheduled...

The central issue in the dispute is how rapidly wages of the 300,000 East German electrical and metalworkers represented by IG Metall will be increased to West German levels...

But Gesamtmittel, the employers' association, canceled the contract in March, arguing that the recession in Western Germany...

Metalworkers in two of Eastern Germany's five states and in the steel industry throughout the region began voting Monday on whether to strike...

In Saxony, the southernmost state in Eastern Germany and its main industrial area, 84.95 percent of the union's members voted to strike...

Union rules require that at least 75 percent of those voting favor a strike before one can be called...

Karlheinz Blessing, the secretary-general of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union party, issued a statement calling the vote "a fatal jump in the wrong direction..."

"A pay rise is being claimed here on purely political grounds, which is not covered economically," Mr. Hintze said...

Karlheinz Blessing, the Social Democratic Party manager, disagreed, putting the blame on the employers...

"The employers now have a final opportunity to avert the strike," Mr. Blessing said...

Separately Wednesday, Mr. Schlesinger said on German television that interest rates could have been cut more quickly if the government had been more serious...

The federal deficit in particular has soared as the recession bit into tax revenues...

She did not seem to think it strange that her See SIEGE, Page 5

U.S., Wary of Spies, to Skip Paris Show France Calls CIA Tales of Airfield Espionage Outdated

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service

PARIS — American military aircraft and helicopters will not be displayed by their manufacturers at the Paris Air Show in June, in a move apparently reflecting concern about industrial spying by France...

Philippe Guerin, a spokesman for the French aerospace association that organizes the biennial show at Le Bourget airfield near Paris, said Wednesday that "we have no U.S. fighters or combat helicopters scheduled to appear at the show, unlike in 1991..."

The withdrawal of the American military aircraft, whose presence has been a central attraction at Le Bourget for years, follows a decision this month by the Pentagon to end its direct involvement in the show...

It also follows warnings from the CIA to several U.S. aircraft manufacturers that they could be objects of industrial espionage by France...

"We've been told by the Department of Defense that they will not be involved in the Paris show this year, and de facto this means there will be no military aircraft in Paris," said Joel Johnson, a vice president of the U.S. Aerospace Industries Association...

In a memorandum dated April 19 and signed by William J. Perry, the U.S. deputy secretary of defense, the Pentagon informed U.S. aerospace companies that "no direct Department of Defense participation" in the show at Le Bourget would be "authorized..."

The Pentagon played an active part at the previous show at Le Bourget, in 1991, providing personnel and funds to display and fly the F-117 Stealth fighter...

The absence of U.S. military aircraft at this year's event, which See AIR SHOW, Page 5

Pentagon to Allow Women Fighter Pilots

By Eric Schmitt New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin this week will order the military to drop most of its restrictions on women in aerial and naval combat, according to senior Pentagon officials...

Mr. Aspin is expected to issue a directive Thursday ordering the armed services to let women fly aircraft in combat...

The administration also will ask Congress to repeal a law barring women from serving on many warships...

women, including service in ground combat units. The numbers of women in the newly opened combat roles will be small at first, the officials said...

Air Force officials said they would immediately begin training about 10 women as fighter and bomber pilots who could be assigned to squadrons as early as February...

The navy is expected to follow suit quickly to train carrier-based pilots, and a senior army officer said women could be flying Apache helicopter gunships within a year...

Proponents of opening more combat roles See COMBAT, Page 5

Kiosk Ex-Communists to Join Italy Cabinet

Italy's prime minister-designate, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, announced the formation of the country's 52nd postwar government on Wednesday night, one that will include members of the former Communist Party...

Mr. Ciampi, the first prime minister without a political affiliation since the republic was founded in 1948, was apparently seeking to minimize the chances that the parties would undermine his government before it got off the ground...

General News Yeltsin stepped up his drive against his rebellious vice president. Page 2. Andreotti said he wants a trial soon. Page 2.

Noted Coach Dies Jim Valvano, who coached the North Carolina State team that shocked college basketball by winning the 1993 national championship, died after a yearlong battle with cancer. He was 47. Page 18.

Business/Finance EC plans to open its phone market by 1998. Page 11. Crossword Page 20.

Weather Page 20. Bridge Page 7.

The Dollar New York, West Europe, London prices DOLL 1.574 1.5783 Pound 112.125 111.75 Yen 5.328 5.3468



FAMILY IN ANGUISH — Relatives of victims of an April 18 massacre near Johannesburg grieving at burial ceremonies Wednesday. The violence is one of several crises facing Nelson Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk. Page 6.

The Trib Competition: Clinton on the Defensive as 100-Day Benchmark Arrives

As administration defensiveness and spin control are making clear, the 100-day mark for Bill Clinton's presidency is at hand — Friday at noon, Washington time...

Readers were asked in January to send in their forecasts of Mr. Clinton's approval rating in the first Louis Harris poll published after April 30...

There were three additional questions, with the answers to be used as tie-breakers: the Dow Jones industrial average at the close on April 30; the Trib Index on April 30; and the value of the U.S. dollar in Deutsche marks or yen at the 4 P.M. close in New York...

At that point, Mr. Clinton's approval rating, as measured by public opinion polling, will be widely noted, for it will indicate how successful the American public feels he has been up to the first benchmark of his presidency...

His approval rating also will determine the outcome of the first Trib Competition.

More than 5,600 readers, from 90 countries, entered the competition. Almost half predicted that Mr. Clinton would have an approval rating of just over 60 percent.

In Sarajevo, the Wait for Clinton Takes a Back Seat to the Daily Struggle

By John Pomfret Washington Post Service SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Hafiz Mircovic's main concern was not the news that President Bill Clinton and Boris N. Yeltsin seem poised to get tough with his Serbian tormenters...

homemade cigarettes — concocted of discarded butts and who knows what else. "You don't have a real one I can puff on while I wait, do you?" he asked...

Business was brisk at the Monaco Saloon, one of numerous new eateries here that depend on black market provisions bought mostly from United Nations soldiers...

"The Muslim people are fatalistic," he continued. "If we are saved, then it must have been God's will."

Clinton vows to get Congress and allies to back stronger military action. Page 5.

here. At the central market, where merchants hawk a mechanic's nightmare of wires, bolts, screws and pliers, where flower-sellers perfume the air with daffodils and hyacinths, where

black marketeers sink around and pop out wads of dollars, marks and francs, the struggle for today obliterates thought of tomorrow. "What do you want me to say?" asked Mohammed Jokanovic, a 45-year-old engineer who was selling bags of lentils for about \$25 a kilogram along with paprika piled high on sheets of computer paper...

"I'm eating a good steak and drinking French wine," said Vojin Hakovic, a plump former government translator and now a self-described "import-export man."

Mr. Mircovic, a former pizza chef in Hackensack, New Jersey, and a Slavic Muslim in a city long besieged by Serbs, had been waiting in line for hours to buy the equivalent of two packs of

black marketeers sink around and pop out wads of dollars, marks and francs, the struggle for today obliterates thought of tomorrow. "What do you want me to say?" asked Mohammed Jokanovic, a 45-year-old engineer who was selling bags of lentils for about \$25 a kilogram along with paprika piled high on sheets of computer paper...

"I'm eating a good steak and drinking French wine," said Vojin Hakovic, a plump former government translator and now a self-described "import-export man."

"Right now we don't have time for politics or armies or intervention."

Her solution to a year of factional war here, which has left more than 20,000 people dead and more than a million homeless, is for Bosnia to be "divided between Croatia and Serbia — that's the only way for peace."

She did not seem to think it strange that her See SIEGE, Page 5

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FIRST 100 DAYS / A CLASSIC GAFFE

What Does This Mean? Budget Director's Plain Talk Baffles Washington

By David Von Drehle
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — There are many ways of talking in Washington. There is on-the-record fudging. There is off-the-record candor. There is off-the-record fudging.

Then there's the rarest of all: On-the-record candor.

"It is poor form around here to attach your name to the truth," said one veteran Washington investigator, who — as if to prove it — declined to be identified. "It's simply not in the rule book."

Which is why the remarks of Leon E. Panetta, the budget director, caused such a sensation in the capital this week. Phones were ringing and fax machines churning even before dawn. In the pages of three of the nation's leading

newspapers, Mr. Panetta was quoted by name to the effect that the White House has a legislative mess on its hands.

What did this mean? What was he up to? The questions reverberated through the city.

"We asked each other if we could believe the stories," said Victor Kamber, a Washington consultant. "Why would he say it? Was it a trial balloon? We've so unused to candor here that everyone was taken aback."

Adding to the shock was the timing. It is still early in the Clinton administration, and so far one of its hallmarks has been the way almost everyone sings from the same hymnal. Each morning George Stephanopoulos, the White House communications director, anchors a conference call in which press secretaries of the executive branch discuss the message of the day.

In this climate, Mr. Panetta's plainspoken episode was like a thunderbolt.

For one lobbyist, the thunder sounded at 5:30 A.M. He leaped from the Washington Post off the stoop, and there it was, in the lead front-page headline: "Panetta: President in Trouble on Hill." A smaller headline below added: "Agenda at Risk; Trade Pact 'Dead.'"

Baffled friends and colleagues began calling in urgent mystification. Next came a wave of requests from out-of-towners desperately seeking faxes of the article in question. Soon, confirming stories were spotted.

"There was nothing he said that everyone didn't already know," the lobbyist said later, after a lunch spent pondering the riddle of Mr. Panetta's forthright remarks. "It is just so unusual to see a cabinet officer say it. It gives

validity to things which are otherwise just speculation."

Truth with a name attached: What a concept! The first thought was that Mr. Panetta must be up to something. "When I first saw it," said Michael Kinsley, a political commentator, "I figured it must be some complicated triple-backward spin."

But then word began to spread that Mr. Panetta had delivered a mea culpa at the morning White House staff meeting. Reportedly, he said that he never imagined that his blunt words, delivered over lunch with some of Washington's most venerated journalists, would be construed as some big deal. Certainly not front-page stuff with gold-plated bylines.

"So we find out, sure enough, it's not planned. It's just Leon," a veteran Democrat recounted in the early afternoon. "I'd say now

conventional wisdom has emerged that he simply forgot for a moment that he's not a congressman anymore."

Lesser theories also came and went. One was that Mr. Panetta must feel out of the White House loop, and public forthrightness was his last hope to influence policy. Another was that the deficit hawk was trying to alert the Washington establishment that he would fight in public for real spending cuts.

But those sagged for lack of evidence. Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary, insisted through her morning briefing — like nearly everything Tuesday, almost entirely devoted to Mr. Panetta — that the budget director had the president's ear.

"He is a team player," she said, "and he's

somebody who's greatly respected within the administration."

As befits someone greatly respected, Mr. Panetta got a vigorous defense from the White House communications operation. Mr. Stephanopoulos pointed out that the headline changed between editions of The Post. "President Faces Battle on Hill" became "President in Trouble on Hill," which struck him as gratuitously negative.

"I think there is room for people to speak their minds," Ms. Myers ventured. But by the end of the day few Washington veterans expected any similar outbursts from White House officials anytime soon. Mr. Kinsley was reminded of a column he wrote in 1984, in which he observed that "a gaffe is when a politician tells the truth."

"I believe this is a classic example," he said.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Congress Expected to Back 'Motor Voter' Bill

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators reached tentative agreement on compromise legislation to liberalize voter registration laws, apparently picking up enough Republican support to avert a filibuster against the measure in the Senate.

Barring an unforeseen hitch, the "motor voter" bill, which was vetoed last year by President George Bush, is expected to be given final approval by House-Senate conferees on Wednesday and put on track for passage and signing by President Bill Clinton by the end of May.

As approved earlier by the House and Senate, the legislation would require states to allow people to register by mail or when they apply for driver's licenses.

Compromise language worked out by the conferees — in consultation with Senator David F. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, whose support was critical for avoiding a Republican filibuster — would also require states to offer registration at public assistance agencies but with protections to prevent coercion by officials. (WP)

Babbitt Promises Land-Use Reforms in '93

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt has condemned the "unrestrained, giveaway, environment-be-damned" approach to publicly owned natural resources, and promised that the Clinton administration would overhaul federal policies this year on mining, livestock grazing and western water use.

"Of this you can be certain: 1993 will be the year of reform for public land and water," he said during a speech at the National Press Club. "The administration is solidly committed to land-use reform, and the question is not if these changes will occur, but how they occur."

Mr. Babbitt's comments, his strongest to date on land-use issues of concern to both Western political interests and conservationists, came just a month after the White House urged environmentalists by backing away from a pledge to use the budget process to attack timber, grazing, water and mining subsidies. The administration had bowed to the arguments of Western Democratic senators who said the budget proposals would hurt Western economies and natural resource sector jobs. (WP)

Ex-N.Y. Police Chief Named to U.S. Drug Post

WASHINGTON — President Clinton named Lee P. Brown as his national drug control policy director, placing the former New York City police commissioner in charge of a White House office that has been considerably shrunk by the president's budget cuts. (WP)

Quota / Unquote

Representative William B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico: "Many of us want to help the president on campaign finance reform, but as a whip I'm detecting a sense of overload — of too many issues at once — from a range of members." (WP)

President Bars Delay In Offering Health Plan

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Rejecting the urgent pleas of top economic advisers, President Bill Clinton has sided with his wife and his health-care team and insists he will not postpone the presentation of his program for health reform next month.

Even though Congress is unlikely to start work on the health-care plan until next year, many of Mr. Clinton's top economic aides, most prominently Budget Director Leon E. Panetta, had argued that the administration should not even unveil the health-care proposals until the fall.

That would avoid taking on a new political battle — and asking Americans to contemplate new taxes while Congress is considering Mr. Clinton's \$1.5 trillion budget. The budget is the key to all of Mr. Clinton's plans for both deficit reduction and new spending for the next five years.

Since last week's defeat of the president's \$15.5 billion economic stimulus package, many of Mr. Clinton's top economic advisers have been expressing the concern in private that Mr. Clinton, in trying to do too much at one time, was running the risk of tying himself in knots and doing too little. Many historians say that is exactly what happened to the last Democratic president, Jimmy Carter.

But other administration figures, including Hillary Rodham Clinton and Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala, have been urging the president to proceed with the health-care and economic programs simultaneously.

Those officials argued that dealing with the health-insurance issue, with a plan intended to limit the growth of government spending on medical care, was essential to confronting the long-term federal budget deficit. They said a proper legislative strategy could prevent next month's announcement from paralyzing the administration's campaign for the budget.

The debate burst into public view Tuesday with the publication of an interview that Mr. Panetta gave to a group of reporters in which he said that the president must do "a better job of picking and choosing the battles he wants to go through."

Mr. Panetta said that Mr. Clinton might want to consider delaying his health-care proposals in order to maintain "a clear focus" on the budget reconciliation bill that is about to move through Congress.

As a practical matter, the relevant congressional committees will not be able to get to the health-care proposals until they finish the budget. But any discussion of new taxes to pay for health care could poison the political atmosphere when lawmakers vote on the proposed new taxes on energy or Social Security in the economic plan.

Mr. Panetta also warned that Mr. Clinton's plans for increasing aid to Russia, winning approval for an investment tax credit and signing a free-trade agreement with Mexico were already in trouble with Congress.

White House officials say many important members of the president's economic team, including Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich, and the chairman of the national economic council, Robert E. Rubin, share Mr. Panetta's views to one degree or another, and want to see the health-care plan delayed.



Mr. Clinton waiting to speak with his wife, Hillary, as she finished jogging on the White House track.

At Wellesley College, A New Book on Race Rattles Old Civilities

New York Times Service

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts — Wellesley College has long been known for the civility and seriousness of its discourse, its willingness to hear all sides of a debate.

But a professor's use of a 1991 book commissioned by Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, has touched off a furor on campus that pits two cherished values against each other: academic freedom and academic responsibility.

The book, "The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews," which has no named author, says that Jews played a dominant role in the slave trade. While leading black-studies scholars dispute that thesis, it nevertheless has led scholars, Jewish organizations and college officials to condemn the book and its tone as anti-Semitic.

Even so, Tony Martin, a black tenured professor in the Africana Studies Department at Wellesley, is using the book in his course on African-American history.

"I have used the same standard in selecting this book for my course as I would have used for any other book," he said. "I believe the book is substantially accurate and represents a serious attempt at historical scholarship."

Mr. Martin, 51, who has a doctorate in history from Michigan State University, has taught at Wellesley for 20 years.

College officials say that they disagree with Mr. Martin's position, but maintain that he has a right to use the book.

Nancy Harrison Kolodny, dean of the college, said: "Academic freedom, freedom of speech and all First Amendment rights must be guaranteed to members of our community even when that speech is hateful. We also have a responsibility to challenge people who misuse that freedom, and I believe Tony Martin is misusing his constitutional right."

It was a Jewish student, Molly Kapiowitz, who first questioned Mr. Martin's choice of the text for his class of 30 students, half of whom are white and a third black.

"It wasn't that I wanted the book banned," Miss Kapiowitz said. "I just wanted to find out why it was being used and how it was being used, and whether it was being presented as propaganda or fact."

The professor responded to complaints with a letter to faculty and students assailing unnamed leaders of Jewish groups who he said were frustrated over their loss of influence in the black community.

"The predominant Jewish response has been all too predictable to denounce the book and those who use it (including myself) as 'anti-Semitic,'" he wrote.

Away From Politics

• Saying that Dr. Jack Kevorkian poses a danger to the people of California, an administrative law judge in San Diego has suspended the state medical license of the Michigan physician who admits having assisted in 15 suicides. The suspension means that Dr. Kevorkian, who had been licensed in California and Michigan, can no longer legally practice medicine anywhere in the country. His Michigan medical license was suspended in 1991.

• The Coast Guard boarded a refugee boat in the Bahamas carrying 245 suspected illegal immigrants from China and Korea and will provide food, water and medical treatment while Immigration and Naturalization officials determine the passengers' fate.

• Texas may soon be able to carry concealed weapons, 122 years after the state banned the practice. The state House of Representatives approved a bill that would permit Texans over 21 who have had no felony convictions in the past five years and who pass a proficiency test to carry concealed weapons in certain locations. The bill will require a two-thirds majority in the state Senate.

• Medicare will begin paying for the nation's elderly and disabled, the government said. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala said the program also would begin paying for therapeutic shoes for those with severe diabetic foot disease. Government estimates show that as many as 15 million of Medicare's 36 million beneficiaries may decide to get the shoes under the coverage.

• Approval for sales of female condoms for the first time in the United States drew nearer when the Food and Drug Administration announced that the device offered limited protection against sexually transmitted diseases. The FDA said it was prepared to approve the sale of the Reality female condom if the product were tested further and its label carried a notice that male latex condoms were a better method for preventing infection from AIDS and other diseases. (LAT, Reuters, AP, WP, NYT)

Mr. Clinton's plans for increasing aid to Russia, winning approval for an investment tax credit and signing a free-trade agreement with Mexico were already in trouble with Congress.

White House officials say many important members of the president's economic team, including Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich, and the chairman of the national economic council, Robert E. Rubin, share Mr. Panetta's views to one degree or another, and want to see the health-care plan delayed.

To 14% in U.S., English Is a Foreign Language

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The number of U.S. residents for whom English is a foreign language jumped by more than a third in the 1980s, to 31.8 million, largely because of a wave of immigration from Latin America, Asia and Europe, according to a Census Bureau report.

Using data collected during the 1990 census, the bureau determined that about 14 percent of all residents, or one person in seven among the nation's 230 million people over the age of 5, grew up or are growing up speaking a language other than English.

The 38.1 percent jump in speakers of a foreign language, from 23 million in 1980, was due largely to Hispanic immigration. In 1990, the nation's 17.5 million Spanish speakers far outnumbered all other speakers of foreign languages in the United States. Spanish speakers now account for more than half of all people whose first language is not English, according to census data.

More than three in four of those whom the Census Bureau counted as speakers of a foreign language also speak English "well" or "very well," by their own estimation. Not surprisingly, the number of those who claimed an acceptable proficiency with English as a second language was lower among more recent immigrants, particularly Hispanics (74 percent), Chinese (70 percent) and Koreans (70 percent).

In addition to Spanish speakers, who represented 7.5 percent of the population over the age of 5, another 3.8 percent of U.S. residents spoke one of nine other languages at home, according to the census bureau. In this group, speakers of only one other European language increased in number between 1980 and 1990, that language being French, whose 1.7 million speakers made it more popular than any non-English language other than Spanish.

The rapid change in the nation's language and culture, already evident from raw census data showing that the wave of immigration in the 1980s was the highest in 70 years, was also reflected in the decline of German speakers, who dropped by 4 percent, and Italian speakers (by 20 percent).

At the same time, there was a sharp jump in the number of speakers of Asian languages like Chinese (98 percent), Korean (127 percent) and Tagalog, the main language of the Philippines (87 percent).

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UN Balks at Guards
For Tokyo Monitors

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Fearful that rising
violence in Cambodia could threaten
public support for its first
ventures in peacekeeping, the Japanese
government has quietly asked the
United Nations to guarantee the
safety of election observers or deploy
them only to comparatively safe areas of the country.



ROUND 2 IN BEIJING — Deputy Foreign Minister Jiang Enxin of China, left, and Sir Robin McLaren, the British ambassador to China, heading into further talks on Wednesday to try and break the deadlock over plans for political reform in Hong Kong.

Beijing-Taipei Thaw Produces 4 Pacts

Agence France-Press
SINGAPORE — China and Taiwan
on Wednesday set aside
thorny economic issues to focus on
the imminent signing of four agreements
worked out during the highest-level
talks they have conducted
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Clinton to Seek Support for Tougher Action in Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton vowed Wednesday to win allied support for new U.S.-led actions to end the civil war in Bosnia, prompting warnings that military moves may be disastrous.

"I still believe the United States has to strengthen its response," Mr. Clinton said.

He said he would decide on a tougher course soon "and see if I can persuade the Congress and the allies to go along."

Mr. Clinton has been conferring with leaders of Congress and European leaders to develop a consensus on stopping the fighting among Serbs, Muslims, and Croats in Bosnia.

The president said he believed that there was a "fair chance" of persuading members of the UN Security Council to go along with stronger action. He did not elaborate on what might be done although some limited military action has been under consideration.

"I will decide what I think the right thing is to do and see if I can prod the allies and Congress to go along," Mr. Clinton said.

The air force chief of staff said that one option under consideration — bombing Bosnian Serb gun positions — would be completely effective and pose "virtually no risk" to attacking planes.

General Merrill McPeak told a Senate appropriations subcommittee that this would provide time and that the air force would order strikes on "every one of those artillery positions."

He said that the relatively scarce and unsophisticated surface-to-air weapons available to the Serbs would make the aerial campaign virtually risk-free.

Administration officials said Mr. Clinton still was considering bombing strikes against Serbian artillery sites and lifting the embargo on arms for Muslims in Bosnia.

Mr. Clinton said he was pleased by the position of President Boris Yeltsin of Russia on Serbian aggression. He noted that Russia did not veto tougher sanctions in the United Nations even though this stand might have hurt Mr. Yeltsin in the referendum on his presidency on Sunday.

Administration officials said that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher might go to Europe to win support for tougher action. Britain and France have been concerned that any military moves would expose their troops in Bosnia to retaliation.

The possible moves have generated an outcry from critics fearful that they will draw the United States into a political quagmire worse than that of the Vietnam War.

Representative John P. Murtha, Democrat of Pennsylvania and

Belgrade Bars Heavy Pressure on Bosnian Serbs

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE—The president of Yugoslavia, Dobrica Cosic, said Wednesday that Serbia would not take any "radical measures" to try to persuade the Bosnian Serbs to reverse their rejection of the United Nations peace plan for Bosnia. He called instead for an international conference on the Balkan crisis.

He also said that both he and President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia had fully expected the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, to agree to sign the plan on Monday and had been taken by surprise when his self-declared "parliament" voted unanimously against it.

At a press conference a day after stiff new UN sanctions against Serbia went into effect, Mr. Cosic said that Serbia, the core republic of rump Yugoslavia, would not close its border with Bosnia.

"The federal republic of Yugoslavia will not take any radical measures. We will use

our political influence as we have done so far," he said.

Only when the international community had acted to cut off all arms supplies to the rival Bosnian Muslims, he added, would Serbia be ready to send its army to patrol the Bosnian border alongside UN troops.

Serbia provides the oil, arms, and heavy weapons that allow the Bosnian Serbs to continue fighting. It could quickly bring its allies to heel if it was willing to close its border, as the European Community negotiator, Lord Owen, has asked it to do.

Under pressure from hard-line Serbian politicians in Serbia and Bosnia, neither Mr. Cosic nor Mr. Milosevic seem politically willing to resort to such tough methods. Serbian analysts said both faced the threat of nationalist backlash that could undermine their own power if they did.

Instead, Mr. Cosic proposed a new approach, namely the convening of an international summit meeting under the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, attended by all the warring Bosnian factions: Croatia, Serbia and the five perma-

nent members of the Security Council.

The idea is unlikely to be viewed by the United Nations and Western powers as anything other than another Serbian stalling tactic and an attempt to undermine the UN-backed peace plan that both Bosnian Muslims and Croats have accepted.

Mr. Cosic complained that the world community was not dealing fairly with Serbia and that the latest UN sanctions, aimed at isolating it totally from the outside world, were both a "gross injustice" and a "gross error."

Serbia had been "sentenced without a right of appeal" and turned into a "concentration camp," he said.

Fighting Rages in Bosnia

Bosnia's Serbs, Muslims and Croats fought pitched battles on Wednesday, snubbing international efforts to end the fighting and further jeopardizing the UN aid effort. Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

British peacekeeping troops in the town of Vitez in central Bosnia said Muslims and Croats were fighting between Buso-

vaca and Kisejak, northwest of Sarajevo.

The UN aid effort suffered two blows on Wednesday. Bosnian Serbs warned the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that its aid convoys would not be allowed into the Muslim enclave of Gorazde for at least two weeks.

Renegade Serbs in the Bihac pocket ransacked one aid convoy and confiscated 20 tons of food in the town of Vojnic.

In Brussels, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization decided that its sanctions-enforcing warships could enter Yugoslavia's territorial waters "in hot pursuit" and open fire as last resort.

In Paris, Defense Minister Francois Léotard threatened to pull out French troops from the former Yugoslavia because of the way the United Nations runs its peacekeeping operations.

He told the National Assembly that "if questions as important and as basic as the definition of missions, clarity in the chain of command and adequate financing" were not resolved, France would review the presence there of its forces.

AIR SHOW: U.S. Won't Be There

(Continued from page 1)

starts June 12, would amount to a major setback for one of the world's most prestigious air shows.

In a statement apparently designed to counteract mounting irritation in France over the U.S. policy, the American Embassy in Paris on Wednesday called the show "the premier world showcase" for aeronautical technology. It added that the United States "fully supports participation of U.S. firms in the Paris Air Show" — a claim that appeared disingenuous at best, in view of the Pentagon's policy.

The April 19 memorandum from Mr. Perry added that defense contractors could lease aircraft from the Pentagon to take to Le Bourget. But Mr. Johnson said there was considerable confusion over terms of such lease arrangements and added that, in any event, the cost to manufacturers would be prohibitive without government support.

"Nobody's going to pay \$100,000 to park a plane at Le Bourget for nine days," said Mr. Johnson. "What about the crews? Are we supposed to put them up in Paris for that period?"

Susan Pearce, a spokeswoman for Lockheed Corp., said: "We would hope that the government would support our efforts abroad. This year's policy is very disappointing."

A spokesman for the Pentagon, Major Tom Laroek, confirmed the April 19 decision but said he could provide no explanation for it. He said he did not believe it was related to recent warnings from the CIA about possible spying by France on the American aerospace industry.

But Mr. Johnson, without providing details, said he knew that Mr. Perry had been aware of the allegations of spying by France before the Pentagon decision was made and suggested that the allegations had been a factor.

Under legislation passed last year, the undersecretary of defense would have had to inform Congress about the cost and provide the justification for any Pentagon involvement in the show at Le Bourget. Had it done so, any subsequent disclosure of the spying allegations might have been an acute embarrassment.

Both Barbara Anderson, a spokeswoman for McDonnell Douglas Corp., and Ms. Pearce of Lockheed confirmed that the companies had been briefed recently by the CIA on the risk of industrial espionage by France.

The CIA said Wednesday that no one was available to comment on the warnings given to the aircraft manufacturers.

But senior French officials said the CIA's warnings appeared to be based on an incident dating from 1988, when evidence of French covert acts against American industrial secrets was uncovered.

The matter had been resolved soon afterward, they said.

Henri Maire, chairman of the French aerospace association, in a telephone interview called the CIA's allegations "totally ridiculous" and "simply not serious."

American aerospace officials suggested that the government's April 19 decision may also have reflected budgetary constraints.

Past Spying Admitted

France on Wednesday acknowledged having spied on American companies but said that such operations were a thing of the past and had been well understood by Washington, Reuters reported from Paris.

American newspapers have reported that French government agents had listed 49 American companies as targets of their espionage operations.

"The facts cited by the U.S. press are out of date," said a spokeswoman for the French Foreign Ministry, which had declined to comment on the allegations Tuesday. "They concern an old matter going back to 1988-89 which was discussed at that time with U.S. authorities and clarified," she said.

SIEGE: Daily Concerns

(Continued from page 1)

proposal ignored Bosnia's Muslims, by far the largest communal group in the republic and the war's chief victims.

For those who think Western air strikes at selected Serbian targets are appropriate, Miss Cosic has a graphic rebuttal. She pointed to two neighboring villages linked by a rubble-strewn path. Muslims had lived in one village, Serbs in the other.

"When you bomb us," she said, "you will bomb Muslims and Croats too. Remember that."

After months of being portrayed as the bullies of Bosnia, Serbs everywhere — from farmers to gunmen to kids riding bikes — appeared to relish resumption of the role they have gloried in for centuries, that of history's victims. Ever since their catastrophic defeat by the Ottoman Turks in 1389 at Kosovo Polje, Serbs have seen themselves as embattled underdogs.

But how does that explain a year in which Serb forces have swallowed up 70 percent of Bosnia, pummeling their Muslim and Croat adversaries?

"You must understand Serbian psychology," said Branko Markovic, 22, commander of the three tanks. "We have been fighting for centuries for freedom. I am ready to die for freedom, but if I die I will take an American plane with me."

COMBAT: Women Fighter Pilots

(Continued from page 1)

for women applauded the Pentagon decision.

"This is an action that should have taken place a year ago," said Carolyn Becraft, a military policy analyst and former army captain.

"This will also give direction to the services, which were just trading water waiting for this."

Since the armed services began integrating women into their ranks 20 years ago, more positions have opened as concerns over women's abilities and their impact on morale faded.

Women are still barred from serving on submarines, aircraft carriers and other combat ships, as well as in the infantry, artillery and armored forces. Women flight instructors and test pilots are allowed to fly fighter jets, but not in combat.

Senior military officials and civilian analysts say lifting restrictions on women will force the armed services to evaluate all remaining male-only jobs. It may prove too expensive, for example, to accommodate sleeping quarters for women aboard navy minesweepers or attack submarines, which are already cramped.

In November, a presidential commission recommended that women be allowed to serve on most warships. But in a surprise event to Pentagon officials, the panel narrowly voted to continue barring women from combat cockpits.

Senior military officials had already begun planning to open more jobs to women, based largely on the successful performance of some 35,000 women who served in the Gulf War, mainly as mechanics, communications specialists, nurses and transport plane and helicopter pilots.

Five women were killed in hostile action during the war, and two were taken prisoner by Iraqis and later released.

About 8,900 women now serve on about 64 of the navy's 453 ships, most of them on supply and repair vessels. Of about 525,000 active-duty personnel, about 55,000 are women. Of about 9,400 pilots, 184 are women.

Of about 455,000 active-duty air force personnel, about 67,000 are women. Of about 16,000 pilots, 295 are women.

In the army, the aviation corps would be the branch mainly affected by Mr. Aspin's directive. Of 597,000 active-duty personnel, 72,600 are women. Of 12,442 aviators, 327 are women.

"The army is fairly well poised to integrate women into combat helicopters," a senior army officer said. "From the time the policy is approved, you'll see women in the field in 12 months or so, once you've identified, screened and schooled them."

In Congress, there is wide support for opening more aerial and naval jobs to women, and lawmakers are expected to pressure the Pentagon to continue that trend.

TRADE: Turf War in Washington

(Continued from page 1)

trade expert and has not sided definitively with either Mr. Kantor or Mr. Bentsen.

Mr. Kantor appeared to be holding the upper hand when Mr. Clinton criticized the Bush administration's decision to assess low tariffs on minivans. Mr. Clinton called the tariff "a \$300-million-a-year freebie to the Japanese for no apparent reason."

Mr. Clinton's language has often been tougher than his actions. For example, he criticized Japan's limited purchases of American auto parts twice during a short news conference with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan on April 16.

But the issue, a pet concern of Mr. Kantor's, was not discussed during several hours of meetings between the two leaders, top officials said at the time. Mr. Bentsen and Mr. Christopher sat in during most of the meetings, while Mr. Kantor was present only at a luncheon at the end.

Mr. Bentsen said Tuesday that he had "a good, solid relationship" with Mr. Kantor. "Of course," he said, "there are various points of view within the administration and we each feel free to air our views candidly."

Mr. Kantor contends that the administration is united. "Some things we have different responsibilities to address, so it might look like we have different positions, but it is because we're looking at differ-

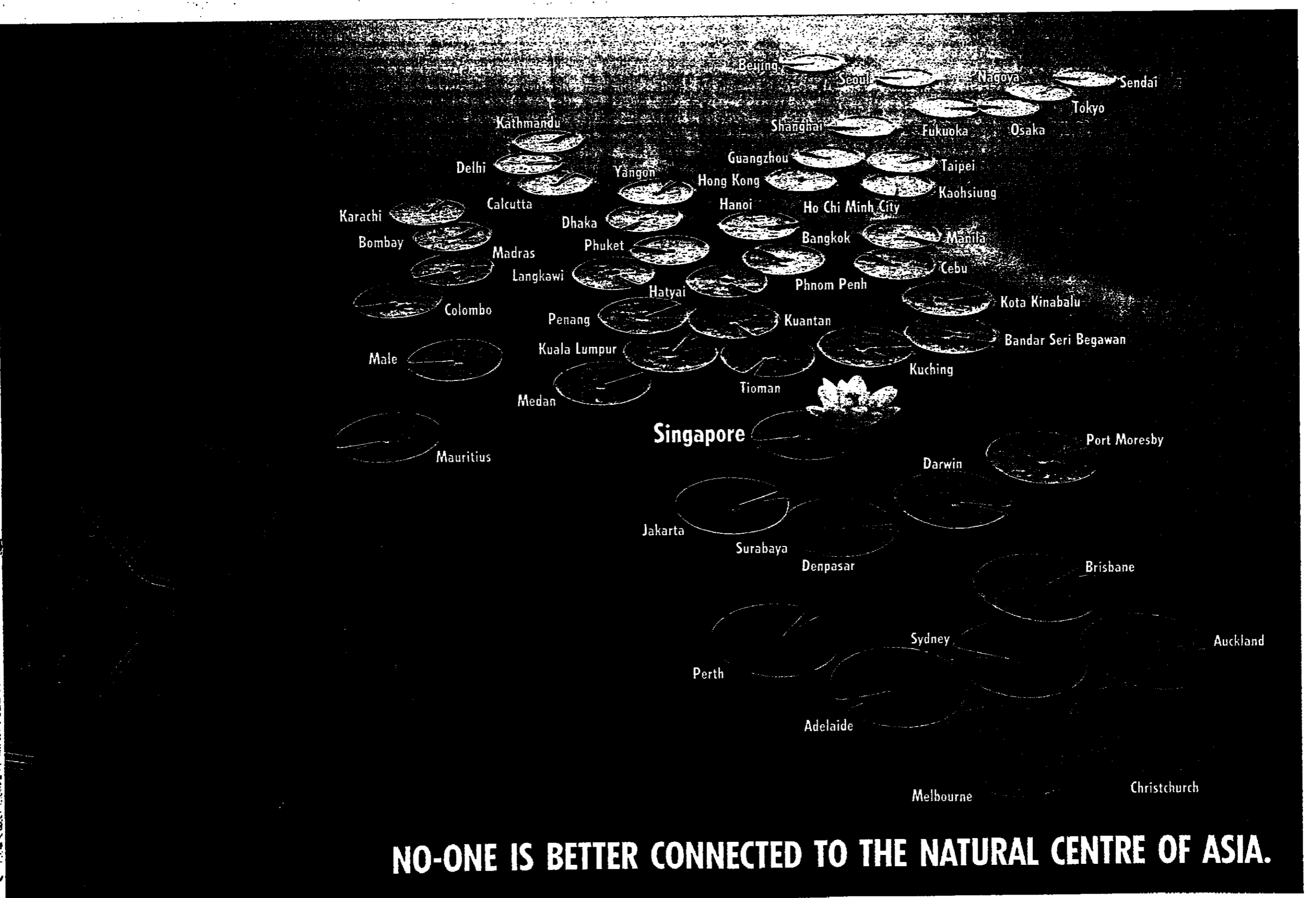
ent sides of the same issue," he said Tuesday.

For example, he said later, federal law will require him to complete by the end of the week an annual review to determine which foreign countries fail to protect American patents, copyrights and trademarks. Negotiations will then begin with countries that fall short, and these countries will be threatened with trade sanctions if they do not reach a settlement.

"That makes it look that I am somehow moving into a harsh stance, but that's a legal obligation," Mr. Kantor said.

Mr. Brown had raised some eyebrows by traveling to Mexico and Japan to discuss trade issues before Mr. Kantor visited either country. But Mr. Brown, who insisted in a separate interview that "we are absolutely united on trade policy," said these trips helped Mr. Kantor because the Commerce Department's delegations were conveying the entire administration's views on trade.

To be sure, Mr. Clinton and the entire cabinet do seem committed to congressional passage this year of the North American trade pact, which would eliminate trade barriers among Canada, Mexico and the United States. But the Treasury Department and the National Economic Council have been pushing for less ambitious side agreements to the pact than those advocated by Mr. Kantor's office.



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Mandela and de Klerk: Paths Converge as Roles Shift

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — In this seemingly cruelest of Aprils, Nelson Mandela has buried a slain protégé, consoled the survivors of a township slaughter, wrestled with the fury of his youthful followers and implored terrified whites not to flee the country.

political turbulence and take their bearings on the long course of South Africa's trek from apartheid to democracy. In the consecutive interviews, the two leaders reflected on that course, on obstacles ahead and on their own peculiar, indispensable relationship.

his office and rummaged in some papers for a transcript. He returned and quoted aloud from Mr. Mandela's latest interview with an Italian newspaper: "When I came out of prison, I said that President de Klerk was a man of integrity but added that one could not rely on one person alone for the necessary changes, and I indicated the National Party would have to change its attitude."

guarantees he had obtained so far. He wants the new cabinet to operate by consensus, not majority vote. He wants a bill of rights in place before surrendering power, with checks and balances on government powers as well as assurances for minorities, individuals and "cultural groups."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

The Hills Are Alive With Plant Thieves

With spring in the air, British plant thieves are hard at work, taking greenery both rare and common. One gang in an overnight raid, managed to remove an area of loppoli the size of a tennis court, complete with 6,000 bulbs and tuberous roots, from the grounds of a home for the disabled in Lincolnshire.

kilograms (110 pounds). "There are few rivers in Europe you can say that about," he said. A native Londoner, with a good ear for accent can tell which side of the Thames a speaker comes from. Indeed, in "Pygmalion," Henry Higgins claims he can place any man in London within two miles, "sometimes within two streets, by the way he talks."

President's Party Nears Victory in Yemen Vote

SA'ANA, Yemen — President Ali Abdullah Saleh's party, which ruled North Yemen before unification with South Yemen, appeared to be heading for victory Wednesday in Yemen's first general elections.

A total of 301 parliamentary seats are at stake. The Supreme Election Committee said Colonel Saleh's General People's Congress won 43 out of 64 constituencies where counting was completed.

country of 14.5 million. Results are not expected until week's end. Analysts predict that the ruling coalition of the General People's Congress and the Yemen Socialist Party will retain control of the legislature for another five-year term.

Police and Youths Clash Near Paris

PARIS — A group of youths clashed with policemen and smashed windows in a housing complex near Paris in an incident coinciding with the start of a big parliamentary debate on urban problems.

Mandela Cancels Portugal Trip

Mr. Mandela has canceled a trip to Portugal this weekend and will remain in South Africa to attend the funeral of Mr. Tambo, Agence France-Press quoted the ANC as saying Wednesday.

Move Toward Democracy

Nora Boustany of The Washington Post reported earlier from Sa'ana: The election is seen here and abroad as a key element of state-building and also an important

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Doctor Closes In on Elusive Gene That Causes Breast Cancer

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

BERKELEY, California — Mary-Claire King, a geneticist of international renown and neotronic stores of energy, is sitting in her sunny, unimposing office at the University of California in Berkeley, talking about the current moment of her many passions. She is trying to find the gene for hereditary breast cancer, a gene that could be of great significance to hundreds of thousands of women are at great risk for early onset of the disease. She has been seeking the gene for 17 years, weathering the skepticism of her colleagues, and even sometimes her own doubts.

Not long ago she found the approximate location of the gene, and she and her students are homing in on the trophy proper. She wants it very badly, and she believes her laboratory is very close. She also knows that other labs have since joined the race, and she would hate to see some newcomer step in at the final hour and seize victory.

"It could be in there right now, sitting on one of our plates," she says, referring to the petri dishes where segments of isolated genetic material await analysis. Her voice intensifies, and her deep dimples disappear along with her smile. "We're obsessed with finding the gene," she says. "I want it to happen in our lab."

One of her students pokes his head in the door, grinning broadly, and says he has something to tell her. She excuses herself and joins him in the room next door. Sudden-

ly, a loud crowd of delight fills the hall: "Yes! Oh, yes! That's WONDERFUL!" She returns to the office, her face glowing. Has the gene been found? Are the scientists even nearer their goal than she suspected? "He just told me he's getting married," she says. "I am so, so happy for him."

That Dr. King should react with untethered joy to her student's news is hardly surprising. Though she was trained as a mathematician and is now a molecular geneticist as com-

Geneticist also works with human rights groups.

mitted as any basic researcher to rigor and abstraction, nearly everything she has ever chosen to work on has had, at its core, a deep sense of humanity. She won her greatest fame by working in Argentina with a human rights group, the Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo, attempting to reunite with their families children who were kidnapped in the 1970s and early 1980s by the Argentine military junta.

By analyzing genetic material from the children and comparing it to the genes of grandmothers and other relatives who survived Argentina's eight-year "dirty war," Dr. King and her co-workers were able to prove that many children had been snatched away as infants and given to other families, while their real parents were either shot outright or mysteriously disappeared.

Dr. King also has immersed herself in the case of El Mozote, a village in El Salvador where, in 1981, at least 794 peasants, many of them children, were massacred by American-trained soldiers of the Salvadoran military. The first skeletons of the victims were dug up last October, and the government of El Salvador has agreed to permit a thorough forensic analysis of the remains once the exhumations are complete.

Dr. King, 47, is enough of a pragmatist to have hoisted herself up to the summit of mainstream science. She was a strong candidate to replace Dr. James Watson as the director of the Human Genome Project, the federal enterprise to map and analyze all 100,000 human genes; the job went to Dr. Francis Collins, a geneticist at the University of Michigan, who is collaborating with her on the quest for the breast cancer gene.

Dr. King was asked to apply for the job as head of the National Institutes of Health, to replace the departing Dr. Bernadine Healy, but declined to be considered.

"I'm not interested in a job with that level of administrative responsibility," she said. "I would be too far removed from what I love to do, which is science."

Last week Dr. King and two other researchers published a report in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, anticipating the upcoming isolation of the gene behind early-onset breast cancer, and discussing the possible options for those who carry the mutant gene, an estimated 600,000 women in the United States.

Such women are at extremely high risk of contracting breast cancer before the age of 50, the researchers said, and they must think carefully about whether to take such drastic measures as having their breasts removed or enrolling in the ongoing trial of tamoxifen. Scientists hope the drug will help prevent many breast cancers but its effectiveness is unknown and it has many potential health risks.

Dr. King's lab is also doing two projects on AIDS research, asking whether genetic variations could explain why some people survive with the disease much longer than others. Her team is studying the genetics of systemic lupus, an autoimmune disease in which the skin

and joints are progressively destroyed, and it is hunting for the gene behind hereditary deafness.

Dr. King is a proponent of the Human Genome Diversity Project, headed by Dr. Luca Cavalli-Sforza, a population geneticist at Stanford University in which researchers plan to sample genetic material from some 400 human populations worldwide, with an emphasis on the oldest and least intermixed people, like the Basques of Spain, and the Ket and Gilyak of Siberia.

By scrutinizing the chemical runes of genes, the researchers hope to answer many questions of evolutionary, linguistic and anthropological sweep: Where did modern humans come from? How did they migrate across the globe?

Did genetic changes in any way correlate with language variations, and might genetic discrepancies explain plain differing rates of disease among different countries? Dr. King spends several days each month traveling to Washington, in part to lobby for money to support the enormously complex effort.

This harlequin collection of projects is done by a relatively small lab of 20 people, including Dr. King. She also teaches graduate and undergraduate courses, including a freshman genetics class for non-science majors. And, rare for a research professor, she sees teaching not as drudgery but a pleasure. Dr. King traces her scientific style to her mentor and thesis adviser at Berkeley, Dr. Allan C. Wilson, an intellectual firebrand who died two years ago of cancer at the age of 57. Dr. Wilson was famed for his work on the so-called genetic Eve, a woman who supposedly lived about 100,000 years ago in Africa and is the theoretical mother of all humans alive today. Those who worked in Dr. Wilson's lab mastered the art of



Mary Kay for The New York Times/Kung
Dr. King; grandmothers marching in Argentina.

attacking evolutionary puzzles with molecular artillery, relying particularly on the genes sequestered in the mitochondria, the tiny powerhouses of the cell.

Dr. Wilson also stopped Dr. King from quitting science almost before she got started. "I could never get any of my projects to work, and I was very depressed and distracted," she said.

"He said, if everybody who couldn't get anything to work dropped out of science, there would be no science."

Thus inspired, she completed her doctorate, showing, to the shock of herself and the entire scientific community, that humans and chimpanzees have more than 99 percent of their DNA in common.

From there she went to Chile with her husband, Robert Colwell, a zoologist, to teach, but they decided to return to the United States after the leftist government of Salvador Allende was overthrown.

Thanks to her experience in South America, her familiarity with the language and people, when the Argentinian grandmothers sought the help of scientists to solve the problem of the missing children, Dr. King ended up as the molecular geneticist on the case.

The work was at once grueling and inspiring, demanding frequent trips to Argentina, 18-hour days and the spine to stand up against the surly and grudging military there. The Argentinian project continues, and so far 53 children have been reunited with their original families, with another 150 yet to be found.

Antibiotics: A New Suspect

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin more than 50 years ago, the substance mowed down bacteria. But bacteria have fought back with a vengeance. Now, for example, as many as half of all bacteria that cause urinary tract infections are impervious to penicillin and other common antibiotics.

One reason resistant strains of bacteria flourish is that antibiotics are lavishly used, even showing up in animal feed so that the meat people eat can contain trace amounts of the drugs. When bacteria are constantly exposed to antibiotics, they are under a constant selective pressure to become and remain resistant to the drugs.

But now microbiologists have come upon a surprising new suspect that may elicit antibiotic resistance: dental fillings.

Amalgam, the dark gray material that dentists commonly use to fill cavities in molar teeth, is 50 percent mercury, which, studies have shown, slowly leaches out of the fillings.

The possible connection with antibiotic resistance comes about because genes that protect bacteria against mercury poisoning are often bundled together with genes that make the bacteria resistant to antibiotics. So if mercury from fillings elicits and maintains a population of bacteria that are resistant to mercury, it might also elicit and maintain bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics.

In a study published in the journal *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, Dr. Anne O. Summers of the University of Georgia and her colleagues show that in monkeys at least, that is what happens. When the researchers put fillings into the molars of six monkeys, they found that within five weeks bacteria in the monkeys' intestines became resistant not only to mercury but also to commonly used antibiotics, including penicillin, streptomycin, kanamycin, chloramphenicol and tetracycline.

"It is a provocative and intriguing finding," said Dr. George Jacoby of Harvard Medical School. Dr. Jacoby, an expert on antibiotic resistant bacteria, added that although overuse of antibiotics was undoubtedly a major cause of resistant bacteria, the new study indicated that "it could be that dental fillings are also inadvertently contributing to the problem."

Others agreed. "The public health implications are enormous," said Dr. Stanley Opella, a chemist at the University of Pennsylvania who is studying mercury resistance in bacteria. But he cautioned that although "the chances are good" that fillings generate antibiotic-resistant bacteria, "it is still a basic research finding that needs to be checked out."

The American Dental Association, responding to news of the study, said that amalgam fillings were safe and that a study concentrating on animals "cannot be viewed as affecting humans."

The new study "is very interesting research," said Dr. Terry Donovan, of the dental association's council on dental materials, but he added that the findings were far from conclusive: "I don't think anyone should be concerned at the present time," he said.

THE next step, Dr. Summers said, will be to examine human oral and intestinal bacteria. She and her colleagues will be sampling bacteria in people before and after they get new amalgam fillings.

Dr. Stuart B. Levy, a microbiologist at the Tufts University School of Medicine, thinks that if fillings turn out to be significant contributors to antibiotic resistance in humans, dentists may want to stop using amalgams.

But, Dr. Donovan said, that is not so easy. Although fillings can also be made of gold, a composite resin, or porcelain, he said, "any alternative to amalgam is considerably more expensive and probably doesn't last as long, with the exception of gold."

In Midwifery, a Revolution

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK Not long ago, midwives were self-trained "grannies" who assisted women who could not afford or get to a doctor or hospital to give birth. But in the last two decades, midwifery in the United States and in Europe has undergone a professional revolution that is bringing high-quality and highly personalized obstetrical and gynecological care to ever-growing numbers of women, pregnant and otherwise.

At the same time, the rise of consumerism and the women's movement have prompted many affluent women to choose to have their babies either outside or within hospitals aided by professionally trained and certified nurse-midwives, with doctors acting as consultants should a complication of pregnancy or delivery arise.

According to a recently issued analysis of 15 studies of births assisted by either certified nurse-midwives or doctors, the babies delivered by the midwives fared as well as or better than those delivered by

doctors, even though those cared for by doctors were at no greater risk for a poor outcome. Babies who were considered to be at risk were not included in the study.

The analysis, undertaken by researchers for the American Nurses Association, revealed, perhaps not surprisingly, that the babies delivered by midwives were more likely to be born vaginally without induction of labor, fetal monitoring, forceps delivery or episiotomy (a surgical cut of the vaginal opening).

But midwife-delivered babies, the study found, were also less likely to be born prematurely or with an abnormally low birth weight and tended to have higher scores on the Apgar scale of several signs of a newborn's condition five minutes after birth.

Women whose babies' births were assisted by midwives also had shorter hospital stays and were more than twice as likely to breast-feed their babies. Roxanne Greenstein of New York, the daughter of a doctor, chose to have midwives deliver both her children at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital in New York. "For a healthy young person, it was the most natural way to go," she said in an interview.

"The deliveries were very competently handled, and since they took place in a hospital, not at home, I know there was no danger. Michael, my husband, was very much a part of it all, and the midwives made childbirth feel natural and comfortable for both of us."

Other parents complain about the high-tech atmosphere of many doctor-assisted hospital deliveries.

EVEN though more than 87 percent of births attended by certified nurse-midwives occur in hospitals, the setting (often the labor room) and the techniques used by midwives tend to be far less clinical.

For those who worry that they may be getting short shrift if assigned to a nurse-midwife instead of a doctor, a study published a year ago in *The American Journal of Public Health* should provide comfort. Midwives who practice in hospitals serve women who are at higher than average risk of birth complications, the study showed.

BRIDGE

THE state of Connecticut has not yet produced any world champions, but it has a group of very strong players who win frequently in the New York metropolitan area and are competitive at the national level.

One is Richard De Martino of Riverside, Connecticut, who finished third in the Open Pairs three weeks ago at the Spring Nationals of the American Contract Bridge League. He was playing with Stephen Williams of Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and they were aided by the diagrammed deal.

They were using four-suit transfer bids, now very popular among experts, and the two-spade response showed club length.

The four no-trump bid was natural and intentional, and De Martino as South chose to continue.

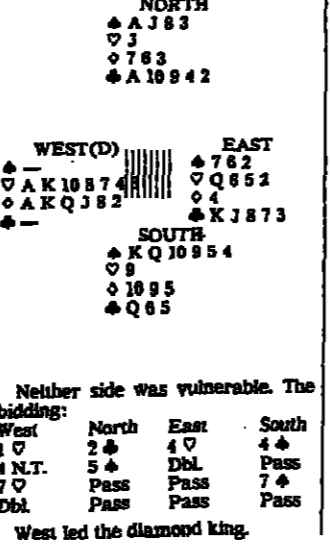
It was lucky for him that West held the spade king, making a lead of that suit ineffective, and the choice was a diamond. South put up dummy's jack, which won, and cashed the top trumps.

When the queen did not appear he came to the diamond ace, cashed the heart ace and led to the diamond king. He then finessed the heart jack, and when this won he continued hearts.

If the suit had divided evenly he would have claimed the slam, since the last heart would take care of dummy's spade loser.

As it was, West refused to ruff but was thrown in with a trump lead and endplayed: He had to choose between leading from the spade king or giving a ruff-and-shuff.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:



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Opinion

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Armenia and Azerbaijan

Largely unattended, the vicious and draining war involving the former Soviet republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan has moved into a dangerous new phase. Until now it has been a struggle over the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, a region in Azerbaijan whose ethnic Armenian majority is trying to carve out an independent state. But the conflict has been altered by Armenians' capture — whether they are from Karabakh or Armenia proper is, typically, in dispute — of a broad belt of Azerbaijani territory connecting the two. Now the integrity of Azerbaijan is at issue.

Next Test for Eritrea

Eritrea, soon to become Africa's newest independent state, has fought fiercely for three decades for a bill of divorcement from its landlocked neighbor, Ethiopia. Last weekend's referendum formalizing independence. Yet rejecting is pretty much confined to Asmara, Eritrea's palm-lined capital. Other African countries are watching with trepidation. Statehood for Eritrea will be the first time Africa's post-colonial borders have been redrawn, and statehood will be hollow unless Eritreans and Ethiopians can come to terms with each other.

Ross Perot Is Cheating

One of the reasons even Ross Perot's critics had found it impossible to dismiss him entirely was his willingness on occasion to speak difficult truths, and to speak them to both Democrats and Republicans. Mr. Perot was willing to tell Democrats that balancing the budget would require spending cuts. And he was willing to tell Republicans that taxes would have to go up, too.

Other Comment

No Carte Blanche for Yeltsin
The Russian electorate gave President Boris Yeltsin a clear mandate to continue his policy of reforms, and he can now call on the support of the people to push forward with the preparation of a new constitution. There are certain benefits to be derived in the new Russia from keeping to the difficult path to democracy.

Currencies Before the Wind
What looks like currency can bend with the wind — especially the political wind. For the nations of Asia, the gale force is the talking up of the Japanese yen, which has doubled in terms of the dollar since 1985. The resulting trade patterns owe more to currency manipulations than to

Darkness Over the Balkans

By William Pfaff

LONDON — Had the best minds of our times been set to work to produce the worst terms possible for intervention in the Yugoslav war, they could not possibly have improved on the policy the West has actually followed and the result it has produced.

What do sanctions mean to them? The Bosnian Serbs' war of conquest will go on, and any of the UN forces in their way will be shoved aside.

For Strategy for Imposing and Guarding Safe Havens in Bosnia

By Johan Tunberger

STOCKHOLM — There is a void between the moral outcry over the atrocities in Bosnia and the political-military hand-wringing. Discussion of strategy is called for.

also serve as staging bases for patrols of outside areas. These havens would not, of course, be heavens. Various groups would attempt to bring in their own forces. Security within would have to be stiff. When not prosecuted, breach of rules should mean automatic expulsion.

Nothing Wrong With Knowing the Minds of Would-Be Justices

By Paul Gewirtz

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Bill Clinton is being criticized for saying he wants to appoint Supreme Court justices who believe that the U.S. Constitution protects a woman's right to choose to have an abortion. Critics say that this is an inappropriate litmus test and will undercut the court's independence.

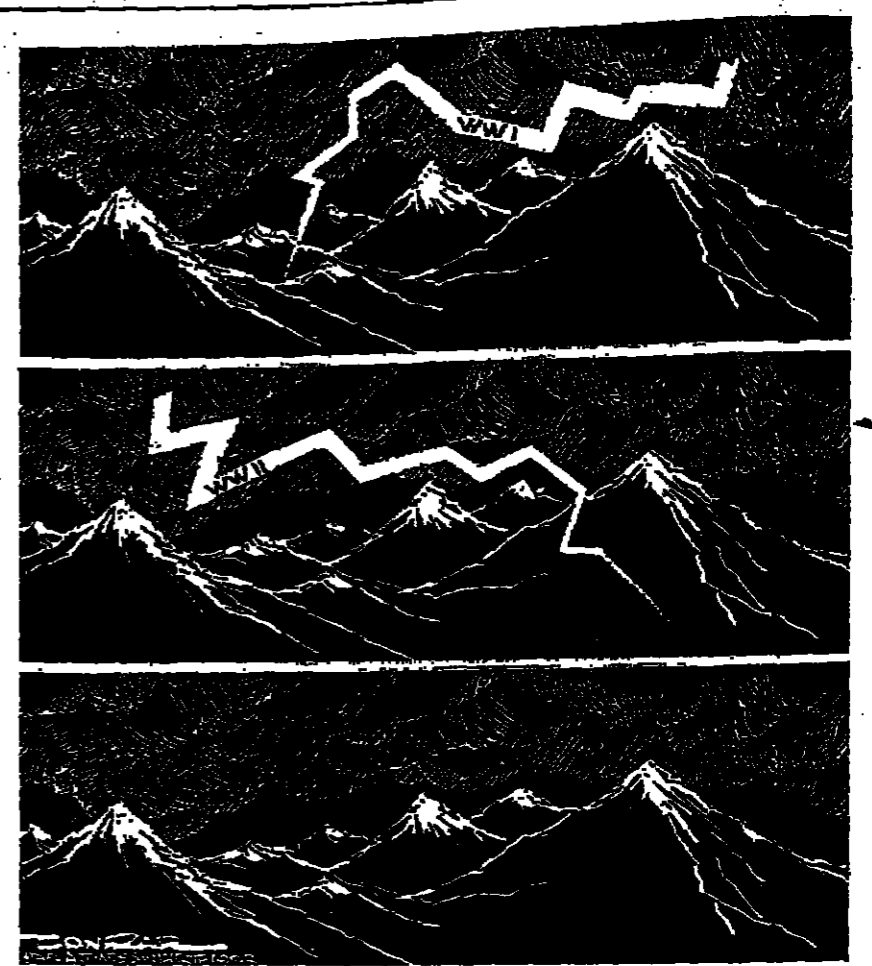
the notion that justices should be named with indifference to their legal philosophy and constitutional views ignores how judicial decisions are inescapably made. At one time, perhaps, decisions were seen as merely logical deductions from clear and agreed legal premises. Today we recognize the judges' leeway, particularly on the Supreme Court, and we recognize that a justice's starting-point views and jurisprudential dispositions often are important in shaping what he or she understands the law to be and how he or she decides cases.

A Distinguished Journalist in the Dock

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — Arthur Krook was a man of stature and influence during his 35-year career in the Washington bureau of The New York Times. By the time he retired in 1966, he had acquired four Pulitzer Prizes and a secure place in the history of American journalism.

favorable light. In a letter to Mr. Kennedy, then ambassador in London, Mr. Krook wrote: "I know what a wonderful job you have been doing and I am highly indignant over the barrage of misrepresentation to which you have been subjected. That some of my [newspaper] friends are active in it disturbs me very much, and I have protested to two of them."



British, French, Spaniards and the others making up the UN force, as well as any Bosnians they try to defend, all die. No doubt when that prospect is imminent it will clear a few minds in Western governments, but equally undoubtedly this will be too late.

Challenges should always be met with dominant but proportionate force. To ensure "escalation dominance," highly responsive mobile reserves are called for. Air mobile units like the U.S. Army's 101st Division and similar helicopter-borne units in several NATO armies seem ideal. They would also be well-suited for the initial securing of the safe havens in blitz operations, one by one.

1893: New Opera Season

LONDON — In view of the exceptional number of novelties to be given at Covent Garden during the forthcoming season, the orchestra is to be called together a week earlier than usual, so as to afford time for studying the unfamiliar works before the stage rehearsals begin.

1918: Two Escapees Shot

AMERICAN FRONT — Two German prisoners of war were shot and killed, on April 24, north of Saint-Mihiel while trying to crawl through the American wire toward the German lines. The incident occurred in broad daylight. The men appeared

1943: Poland and Russia

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Polish government-in-exile here issued a statement tonight [April 28] declaring that its policy is aimed at "a friendly understanding between Poland and Soviet Russia on the basis of integrity and full sovereignty of the Polish Republic."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

OPINION

Hear the Conservative Case For Gay Rights and Dignity

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Put aside some of the more tasteless acts you might have seen on stage during television coverage of Sunday's gay rights march in Washington. If, instead, you wandered through the crowd, you were struck by something quite different: the infinite variety of political organizations, singing ensembles, mutual aid societies and support groups that came together not to shock but to talk about freedom.

That aspect of the march, a serious and sober celebration of liberty, was particularly American and had a lot to do with what Tocqueville said about us 150 years ago. "There is only one country on the face of the earth," he wrote, "where the citizens enjoy unlimited freedom of association for political purposes."

In Americans' public fights over cultural and moral issues, especially gay rights, we too rarely stop screaming at each other long enough to notice that, in theory at least, we all share a large number of common commitments, especially to freedom and to a civility that makes freedom possible. We reduce the possibility of civility by assuming that if we carry certain labels, such as "traditionalist" or "conservative," we automatically have to come to certain conclusions.

I would thus like to suggest that there is what you might call a traditionalist or conservative case for gay rights. It is a case built around a concept promoted by Pope John Paul II (no cultural radical he) about the need for all of us to respect "the dignity of every human person."

The slogan for my movement was offered 12 years ago by a rather conservative politician from Brooklyn when he said: "I'm for gay rights because I don't like people picking on people."

This view sees the greatest achievement of the gay rights movement as involving the use of politics on behalf of a cause that has almost nothing to do with politics as such. What has changed permanently in the United States is the way heterosexuals relate to gay people, and the way gays and lesbians relate to society. Put simply: Nobody has to be ashamed of being gay anymore.

focus on the more bizarre manifestations of sexuality, like the man who spoke on National Public Radio on behalf of what he called "the responsible leather community." But "the responsible leather community" would do its thing no matter what the laws or customs were. The people who most need protection from bigotry and discrimination are precisely the most conventional people in the gay community, the people who want to live and work in the mainstream. To deny them their rights is to push them to the margins.

That is why the battle over gays in the military is so important. What homosexuals are demanding is not protection for "bizarre" behavior, but the ability to do something that people admire: Put one's life on the line for one's country. There is no more basic expression of full citizenship, no better way of demonstrating a commitment to shared purposes.

Opponents of gays in the military sometimes argue that granting this most basic right would amount to social sanction of what they see as sinful behavior. But since when has sainthood been a requirement for military people? Those who make this argument usually regard adultery and premarital sex as a sin, yet no one is proposing to dismiss adulterers or swinging singles from the armed forces unless they abuse the rights of others. Homosexuals are perfectly ready to live by just that standard.

There is a flip side to this "traditionalist" case for gay rights, and it has to do with respect for the dignity of those who do regard homosexuality as a sin or are otherwise uncomfortable with it. That respect needs to show itself most in public institutions. If public institutions like the military need to be neutral as regards homosexuality, then institutions such as the public schools cannot be asked to be partisan.

That means that there are limits to what gay rights supporters can demand in public school curricula. The public schools should absolutely teach respect for the rights and dignity of everyone, explicitly including gays and lesbians. That is a core civic value. But on matters as personal as sexuality or prayer, we cannot and should not ask the public schools to push sectarian agendas.

It is thus wrong — in fact, a form of bigotry — to cast all parents who object to particularly liberal forms of sex or "diversity" education as bigots. Usually these parents simply want the schools to teach reading, writing and math and a handful of values that we all agree on. Let's stop demonizing each other.

And let's celebrate our freedom. Let's be glad we are less bigoted than we used to be, less narrow-minded, less filled with hate. And should our freedom ever be imperiled, let's be sure that all of our citizens, straight and gay, can be called upon to defend it.

The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Facing the 21st Century

A new world, already economically interdependent, with instant communication, rapid travel, global trade, live television from any region, and much, much more has already emerged. Even our environmental problems are global in scope, recognizing no borders and affecting us all; moreover, they can only be resolved through cooperative action.

But in the political realm we remain divided, as tribes, in the form of the nation-state. In today's world, on the eve of the 21st century, this political division is the ultimate absurdity. Profound change is mandatory; we must accept that national sovereignty is as obsolete as feudalism.

Global management is the imperative, and a much strengthened, reformed and democratized United Nations is the global organization to make it a reality. Several measures should be undertaken under the UN Charter. These include enforcing Article 43, which authorizes a standing UN military force to "maintain international peace and security"; expanding the Security Council and eliminating the veto; making greater use of the World Court; and compelling member states to pay assessed UN dues.

The goal, however, is nothing less than establishing international law such that it can deal with political and environmental problems and settle future conflicts between nations. There is no other way to end the militarism that has ravaged this century. In 1995, the 50th anniversary of the UN, a conference of all nations should be convened to review, amend and update the UN Charter.

The present Charter is not sacrosanct. As President Roosevelt said in the last speech of his life, while commenting on the upcoming San Francisco conference to draft the UN Charter: "No plan is perfect. What's better is adopted at San Francisco will doubtless have to be

Amended time and again over the years, just as our own constitution has been.

No one can say exactly how long any plan will last. Peace can endure only so long as humanity really insists upon it, and is willing to work for it, and to sacrifice for it.

The old ways of world politics will not work for our new interdependent world; neither will old tribal allegiances. Socrates described himself as "a citizen, not of Athens, nor Greece, but of the World." This is an idea whose time has come.

DOUGLAS MATTERN, President, Association of World Citizens, San Francisco.

Arab Martyrs to Freedom

Regarding "When Will Arabs Revolt Against Cruelty at Home?" (April 14) by A.M. Rosenthal:

While I fully agree with the author's assessment of Arab governments, he might have paid tribute, even fleetingly, to Arab intellectuals who have given their lives in defending freedom of thought. One early example is Mansur al Hallaj, Sufi and philosopher, who was executed with great cruelty in Baghdad around 922. More recently, Farag Fouda, an Egyptian human rights activist, author and Muslim, was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists in Cairo on June 8.

HELEN TOEFFER, Männedorf, Switzerland.

Suffering in Azerbaijan

Regarding "Suffering in Armenia" (Letters, April 2) from Kevork Oskanian: Armenian leaders and the Armenian lobby in the West are propagating the notion that Armenia is suffering considerably under the effects of the Azerbaijani blockade, that life in Armenia is "cold, grim and hungry. Yet the same Armenians support a well-organized,

30,000-strong army that is attacking and occupying one-tenth of Azerbaijan territory in violation of international law, and which has deported and massacred Azerbaijani civilians.

Seeking the Reason Why

Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher criticizes the "passivity" of Europe in the face of the Bosnian crisis, and so do former President Ronald Reagan and former Secretary of State George Shultz. One could go on. To our despair we have been reading this day after day for a year, yet nothing is done.

When will one of our leaders have the courage to tell the unpalatable truth and explain the continuing inaction? If the concern is that Russian "volunteers" would come by the hundreds of thousands to the immediate rescue of their Serbian brothers and that this might ignite a world war, why not say it? Because if this is not the reason for all the inaction, what can it be?

Stop the Music

Regarding "Café Music: Good, Bad and Sappy" (Letters, April 9): Bryan Miller is much too generous. As discerning diners, serious restaurateurs and all musicians know, any canned music during one's meal is at best a distraction, at worst an abomination.

Live music of a proper style, volume and instrumentation is of course in a different category, but as he points out, this has become almost extinct. In its absence, the best background sound in a restaurant is the hum of conversation punctuated by the clink of tableware.

THOMAS V. MILLER, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Cruel and Now Forgotten, Like an Unmarked Grave

By John C. Ansland

OSLO — General George S. Patton described it as an "epic of stark infantry combat." The U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, later used it as an example of how a battle should not be fought. These conflicting views refer to a battle that has been forgotten by all except those of us who got a taste of hell in a patch of German woods near Aachen in late 1944.

During a recent tour of the battlefields along the German-Belgian border, I revisited the Hurtgen Forest. In a matter of minutes I drove from one side to the other. Returning, I stopped and walked into the woods. New trees had replaced those that American and German artillery annihilated. The earthen bunkers had been smoothed over and the slit trenches filled. The barbed wire and mines had been removed.

There was no way of knowing that anything unusual had ever taken place there, and this made me angry. It is bad enough that a purposeless battle was fought, but to forget it is like leaving a grave unmarked.

After racing across France and Belgium, the allied offensive stalled along the German border in September 1944. We had outrun our supply lines, which still depended on Cherbourg and the beaches in Normandy.

General Dwight Eisenhower diverted those supplies that were available largely to Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery's dash across the Netherlands in an effort to seize a bridgehead over the Rhine, an episode later dramatized in "A Bridge Too Far." That attack not only failed but also delayed the opening of the port of Antwerp.

Hitler took advantage of allied logistic difficulties to rush troops to Germany's western border, while he quietly gathered the forces which in December launched what became known as the Battle of the Bulge.

As a part of his effort to move his Seventh Corps toward the Rhine, Major General J. Lawton Collins decided in October that it would be necessary to take the Hurtgen Forest. The German generals were puzzled by this decision, but they had orders from Hitler to defend every inch of Germany.

Before the American forces could fight the 14 miles (23 kilometers) to the other side, the Germans had mauled five divisions. One of these was the Fourth Infantry Division, in which I was artillery liaison officer to an infantry battalion. The division had about 14,000 men. During our three weeks in the forest we advanced about three miles and had more than 4,000 casualties, more than 400 of whom were killed. Most casualties were suffered by the rifle companies, which made up about a third of

the division. Some replacements were wounded or killed by artillery or mortar fire before they could even reach the front lines. Everyone who went into that forest asked the same question: Why? It is only recently, while doing research on this battle, that I learned the answer: It was all a mistake.

Before he launched the attack, General Collins's intelligence failed to inform him of the dams on the Rur River, to the east of the forest. Even if we had got through the woods, we could have gone nowhere for weeks because the Germans would have opened the dams and flooded the flat terrain along the river. (They did this after the Battle of the Bulge.)

In his memoirs, General Collins admitted that his intelligence had let him down. He did not explain, however, why he continued the attack after learning about the dams.

The leading expert on the Hurtgen Forest was the late Charles B. MacDonald. In his book "The Battle of the Hurtgen Forest" he concluded: "There in the forest 'fought a misconceived and basically fruitless battle that could have, and should have, been avoided.'"

Given this history, it is perhaps understandable that the U.S. Army would just as soon forget the Hurtgen Forest and has made no effort to mark the battleground.

The only indication I could find that the Germans, most of whom prefer to forget the war, remember this battle was a cemetery near the town of Hurtgen. A large sign near the entrance, in German, gives an account of the battle.

Next year will bring the 50th anniversary of that terrible bloodletting. U.S. military authorities are busy planning to commemorate the landing in Normandy and other well-known operations. They have no plans to remember the thousands of men who fell in the Hurtgen Forest. This is wrong.

At the very least they should erect a monument at a suitable place in the forest, such as one of the parking areas between Schevenhütte and Düren. There should be a joint American-German ceremony to dedicate this monument. And the Germans should mark the trails to some of the key sites of battle, such as the monastery ruins at Schwarzenbroich.

Then at least those veterans who revisit the Hurtgen Forest next year will know that they and their comrades who fell there are not entirely forgotten.

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50	100	55	95	+1.5
10	20	12	18	+0.5
5	10	6	9	+0.2
1	2	1.5	2.5	+0.1

12 Month Low	12 Month High	Low	High	% Change
100	200	110	190	+1.5
50	100	55	95	+1.0
20	40	22	38	+0.5
10	20	11	19	+0.5
5	10	6	9	+0.2
2	4	3	5	+0.1
1	2	1.5	2.5	+0.1
0.5	1	0.6	1.5	+0.1
0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.1	0.2	0.15	0.2	+0.1
0.05	0.1	0.06	0.1	+0.05
0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.0

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0.5	1	0.6	1.5	+0.1
0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.1	0.2	0.15	0.2	+0.1
0.05	0.1	0.06	0.1	+0.05
0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.0

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0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.1	0.2	0.15	0.2	+0.1
0.05	0.1	0.06	0.1	+0.05
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100	200	110	190	+1.5
50	100	55	95	+1.0
20	40	22	38	+0.5
10	20	11	19	+0.5
5	10	6	9	+0.2
2	4	3	5	+0.1
1	2	1.5	2.5	+0.1
0.5	1	0.6	1.5	+0.1
0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.1	0.2	0.15	0.2	+0.1
0.05	0.1	0.06	0.1	+0.05
0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.0

12 Month Low	12 Month High	Low	High	% Change
100	200	110	190	+1.5
50	100	55	95	+1.0
20	40	22	38	+0.5
10	20	11	19	+0.5
5	10	6	9	+0.2
2	4	3	5	+0.1
1	2	1.5	2.5	+0.1
0.5	1	0.6	1.5	+0.1
0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.1	0.2	0.15	0.2	+0.1
0.05	0.1	0.06	0.1	+0.05
0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.0

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Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, % Chg, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMEX, AMF, etc.

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U.S. Auto Sales Aid Ford Profit

Bloomberg Business News
DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. said Wednesday its first-quarter earnings more than doubled this year, compared with the similar 1992 period, boosted by rising U.S. auto sales and record earnings at its financial units.

Ford said it earned \$572 million, or \$1.02 a share, in the latest quarter. Industry analysts had been expecting Ford to earn between 40 cents and 60 cents a share, about \$270 million, for the first quarter.

The latest results are up from \$223 million, or 36 cents a share, in the year-earlier quarter, excluding effects of accounting changes. Ford's year-ago results were restated in late 1992 to show a net loss of \$6.66 billion, or \$13.85 a share, because of the adoption of a new accounting standard for health-care and retiree costs.

Worldwide revenue for the automaker rose to \$26.76 billion for the first three months of 1993, from \$24.56 billion.

"We are seeing continuing signs of a slow recovery in the United States," said Ford's chairman, Harold Poling. "Around the world, we are still grappling with weak economies, intense competition and excess

industry capacity, all of which make achievement of improved financial results more difficult."

Nonetheless, Mr. Poling said Ford's new products and cost-reduction efforts should allow the company to post better operating results in 1993 than in 1992. Ford earned \$176 million in its worldwide automotive operations for the quarter, compared with a loss of \$26 million in the year-earlier quarter, not including the cumulative effects of the accounting change.

Ford's U.S. operations earned \$113 million, compared with a loss of \$59 million a year ago, because of increased sales volume. Outside the U.S., Ford's automotive operations earned \$63 million, up from \$33 million, because of cost reductions.

Ford's automotive operations had \$9.28 billion in cash and marketable securities on hand as of March 31, down from \$9.78 billion a year before. Automotive debt, however, declined to \$8.11 billion from \$8.76 billion.

Ford's financial services group posted record first-quarter earnings of \$396 million, up from \$249 million, excluding accounting changes. The unit attributed the rise to narrower credit losses, higher volume and a gain on a sales of receivables.

DIAPERS: P&G Challenged

(Continued from first finance page)
 plenty of liquid. Uni-Charm also started selling underwear-shaped diapers that children could slip into, and they were a hit with Japanese mothers.

Uni-Charm has since overtaken P&G as the market-leader in Japan. It now has 30 percent of the business, while P&G is No. 2 at 27 percent. A close third is Kao Corp., a leading household goods manufacturer.

Uni-Charm is getting the upper hand in other Asian markets. In South Korea and Taiwan, Uni-

Charm occupies 20-30 percent of the market, compared with P&G's 5 percent to 10 percent. A Uni-Charm executive said, P&G executives in Japan refused to reveal their market share figures.

What is more, Uni-Charm has set up manufacturing joint ventures in these countries, from which it has started exporting diapers into the Philippines and Hong Kong.

Count on these companies to bang heads in the emerging China market later this decade as well. Right now, however, disposable diapers are a pricey item for most Chinese families.

Continental Airlines Grasps Its Second Chance

By Adam Bryant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Continental Airlines has long had a knack for posting noteworthy figures, from turnover in the corner office — 10 leaders in 11 years — to the number of airlines in its family tree (five).

And Wednesday it announced a first for a major international airline: its second emergence from bankruptcy.

Continental's president and chief executive, Robert R. Ferguson 3d, said Tuesday that he was delighted after completing the deal with Continental's investors. "Now we are able to get back to running a regular airline," he said. "There will be one less carrier for our Big Three brethren to complain about," he said, referring to criticism of the advantages enjoyed by airlines in bankruptcy protection.

Inevitably, the move raises questions about whether this will be the carrier's last tour of the bankruptcy courts. Mr. Ferguson says he is confident but admits he is certain of only this: "It is clearly going to be my last tour."

Indeed, few industry specialists place the Houston-based Continental, the fifth-largest U.S. carrier, on the

endangered list. Its cash cushion of more than \$600 million should ensure at least a fragile livelihood, barring unexpected turbulence in air fares and fuel prices.

"There was never anything wrong with Continental that getting a better balance sheet and better management wouldn't help," said Kevin C. Murphy, Morgan Stanley & Co.'s airline analyst. "The core of Continental is a good airline."

While the airline's coming-out party is of greatest interest to its 41,000 relieved employees — whose pay was cut an average of 10 percent last year, half of which has been restored — the carrier's emergence has broader implications.

Continental's low cost structure — a result, in part, of having few unionized employees — gives it a distinct advantage over larger competitors. Continental's departure from bankruptcy is expected to increase its rivals' sense of urgency as they try to wring productivity gains from their employees.

Out of bankruptcy, Continental will also appear more attractive to foreign carriers eager to establish alliances with U.S. airlines. Air France is considered the most likely partner because of its ties with Air Canada, which has invested \$450 million in Continental along with Air Partners L.P.

Continental's emergence will also fuel the industry-wide debate over the merits of Chapter 11 protection.

"It's too early to tell whether the bankruptcy process is a success," said Daniel M. Kasper of Harbridge House, a management consulting firm in Boston. In roughly a year, he said, it will be time to ask: "Is Continental still operating? Have they been able to survive and prosper?"

Not surprisingly, Continental's managers and investors are confident that the answers will be yes. And they brandish a detailed strategy for thriving.

They project — optimistically in analysts' views — that from May to December, the carrier will earn \$38.5 million on revenue of \$4.2 billion. In contrast, for its most recent quarter, it reported a loss of \$109.5 million on revenue of \$1.4 billion.

Still, the market is in some ways more stable than it was when rising fuel costs and huge debts forced the carrier to file for bankruptcy in December 1990.

Perhaps the most daunting challenge for Continental is to improve its public image, particularly among business travelers who blanched at the poor service they received in the 1980s as the airline tried to absorb a hodgepodge of carriers: People Express, New York Air, Frontier Airlines and Texas International.

Thousands of bags were lost; at one time, they filled a warehouse in Buffalo, New York. Computer reservation systems sometimes deleted passenger itineraries. The bankruptcy filing drew attention to its ailments.

Continental calculates its poor reputation has cost it roughly \$400 million a year in lost business. Some travel agents' habit of discouraging travel on carriers in Chapter 11 cost Continental an additional \$100 million a year, it believes. "When all things are equal, we do not get the call," said John Nelson, Continental's executive vice president of marketing.

The airline hopes to get some bounce from an advertising campaign that begins later this week to trumpet its emergence from bankruptcy. And a longer-term plan calls for the airline to close the so-called performance gap by using service to create an edge over competitors.

Continental believes airlines underestimate the importance of passengers' experience immediately before and after takeoff, and it has increased airport staff by 10 percent, or roughly 1,000 workers, in the last 10 months. One of its aims is to reduce the wait at the baggage claim to no more than 15 minutes. It also plans to pamper chief executives of major companies at every step of their trip. To win over lower-level managers, Continental introduced Business First.

AIRLINES: Industry Is Pulling Out of Its Tailspin

(Continued from first finance page)
 ansa — because they are the only ones with strong home markets and the essential international routes to capitalize on them via local hubs. [This week, however, a group of second-tier lines, SAS, KLM, Swissair and Austrian Airlines, announced that they were pursuing a merger that would put them ahead of those three carriers in size.]

A similar pattern is already emerging in Asia, where regulation is tighter and the major airline cities of Tokyo, Bangkok, Singapore and Hong Kong are developing into hubs with strong local carriers, all of them maneuvering for position in China as its air traffic booms.

Guarded optimism for the airline industry was already being signaled, based on part on similar presentations by Bear, Stearns & Co. This was followed by the announcement by AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines, that it had cut its losses this quarter.

None of the analysts forecast that the airlines would return to being the romantic bonanza business they were of old. Samuel Buttrick of Kidder, Peabody & Co. said operating profit margins for U.S. lines, the black hole of the industry since 1989, would be only about 2 percent. It was not, he said, an attractive prospect for a long-term investor, compared with the return on industrial companies, although nimble speculators might make quick profits in the short term.

Julius Maldufus of Salomon Brothers Inc. said U.S. airlines now were better placed to take advantage of a projected growth of 4 percent in domestic and 13 percent in international traffic because they had final-

ly ended a self-destructive orgy in which loss-leading fares were set "by the most desperate or the stupidest."

Another factor, he reported, is the end of a financing mania nurtured by Wall Street specialists including himself and based on the illusion that the prices for airplanes would never fall. He said: "Now the world has changed, aircraft have lost value and planes that used to lease for \$110,000 a month now go for \$45,000."

Two years ago, said Mr. Greenslet, the world's airline fleet had only 300 or 400 planes more than 25 years old. Today there are more than 1,100 such planes, he said, and two years from now there will be 2,500, or almost 20 percent of the world's fleet. But replacements will be at a premium because Airbus has a strategy of steady production of about 150 airplanes a year, and Boeing Co. has just sealed back production drastically.

"This means that there will be a shortage of seats and prices will go up a year or two from now," Mr. Greenslet said.

All this points to the doomsday scenario of the U.S. administration, which is gearing up a policy to aid both sides of the industry by demanding greater landing rights abroad and attacking Airbus subsidies. There was no representative of the administration at the conference because aviation subsidies posts are still unfulfilled, but Democratic aviation specialists from Congressional committees attended and were frankly amazed by the optimistic forecasts for the industry.

Carol Carmody, Democratic counsel to the Senate Aviation Committee, said she would be delighted if the analysts proved correct "because it means we won't have to do anything."

In Scramble for London Route, Nashville Is Playing for Keeps

New York Times Service
 Nashville, Tennessee, is going to unusual lengths to preserve its status as an airline crossroads.

That is the message of an agreement by the city to pay USAir \$5 million for a route between Charlotte, North Carolina, and London, move the American end to Nashville and let American Airlines operate the route.

Confused? So is American Airlines, which says it learned of Nashville's plan last weekend. "This has never been done before," Tim Smith, a spokesman, said. "We don't know how that works."

Neither, for that matter, does the Department of Transportation, which noted that only airlines can buy the rights to fly a route. Under the Nashville Airport Authority's deal, which is contingent on government approval, the city would not actually own the route.

Perhaps more interesting than whether the deal is ultimately approved is why it is being attempted.

The deal stems from USAir's recently approved alliance with British Airways, which calls for USAir to dispose of three routes to London, from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charlotte. Most of the

major carriers have clamored for the routes, saying they should get the routes free and be permitted to move them to their hub airports.

Nashville, one of the cities threatened by the contraction of the airline industry, is fighting its own battle. As the major carriers look to reduce some of their costly operations, American Airlines is frowning on unprofitable hub operations at Nashville. It plans to shrink operations in the city, where it operates 127 daily flights and employs roughly 3,000 people.

Fearing to economic ripple effects, Nashville officials contend that moving the London route to Tennessee would inject an additional \$250 million annually into the state.

Industry analysts expect similar bidding efforts by other airport groups. In a sense, the airport officials are simply extending a long tradition of competing with other states for businesses.

"They're scrambling to maintain a competitive advantage," said Kenneth P. Quinn, counsel to the aviation practice of Mercer Management Consulting.

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Herald Tribune

SPORTS BASEBALL

Gooden Boils Over As Dodgers Keep The Heat on Mets

By Jennifer Frey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden stepped off the mound and advanced on plate umpire Bill Hohn. The New York Mets' ace was screaming, his finger jabbing wildly at the air, as if to punctuate his diatribe about the appropriate dimensions of a strike zone. In the Mets' dugout, players rose to their feet in amazement, jaws going slack.

This was not vintage behavior for Gooden. This was not even once-in-a-blue-moon behavior for Gooden. He is a man who puts his heat in his

NL ROUNDUP

fastballs, not in his voice. And he never, ever, has to be separated from an umpire by his manager.

But Gooden ran out of patience Tuesday. Obviously frustrated by what had become — and would continue to be — an annoying 24 hours, Gooden allowed himself a brief show of emotion in the eighth inning of a game against the Los Angeles Dodgers at Shea Stadium.

Maybe it made him feel better, but it didn't change the outcome of the game. Despite pitching brilliantly, Gooden ended up a 4-1 loser to another former Cy Young Award winner, Orel Hershiser.

The pitching duel itself was reminiscent of the old Gooden-Hershiser magic, not seen since the days before each underwent surgery and lost a bit of their stuff. Hershiser pitched a three-hitter for his first victory at Shea Stadium since Aug. 24, 1986.

Gooden gave up a mere two hits and one earned run in eight innings, but still lost a second-inning fastball that Mike Piazza drove into the left-field bleachers.

"I haven't been like that, not that I can remember," Gooden said. "I just got caught up in the situation. There's just a lot of stuff in the air at one time. Things will get better. I'll get better days."

Afterward, in the locker room, Gooden was, as usual, a gentleman. But he had a right to be angry — not necessarily at Hohn, but at his team.

The nightmare started the night before, before a game against the Dodgers that was rained out. Gooden was scheduled to start, but was pulled at the last minute because of what the Mets termed a "clubhouse accident."

The accident came in the form of Vince Coleman, who was playing with a new set of golf clubs and ended up whacking Gooden on his pitching shoulder with a backswing.

Coleman refused Tuesday to discuss the incident, telling reporters to "ask Doc."

"What can I say?" Coleman said, almost laughing. "It's already in the papers."

Despite a few forced chuckles and a valiant attempt to play down the incident, it was clear that Gooden was not amused.

Asked why he hadn't ducked, Gooden raised his eyebrows in the direction of Coleman's locker. "You can't duck if you're not looking," he said.

If Gooden hoped that things



Umpire Bill Hohn told Dwight Gooden where to take his gripes as the Mets' manager, Jeff Torborg, and catcher Todd Hundley intervened.

Wakefield got his fourth victory over Atlanta, throwing 171 pitches and allowing six hits, it was the third time in five starts this season that he walked one or more batters; he has won each of those games.

Giants 6, Phillies 3: In a game between first-place teams at Veterans Stadium, John Burkett became the first National Leaguer to record

his fifth victory, limiting the Phillies to seven hits, striking out six and walking none in 7 1/2 innings.

Matt Williams homered, Will Clark doubled home two runs and Barry Bonds tripled in two as the Giants ended the Phillies' four-game winning streak.

Astros 9, Cardinals 2: Craig Biggio broke a seasonlong RBI

Basketball's Valvano Dies of Cancer at 47

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jim Valvano, the fast-talking, wisecracking New York-bred basketball coach whose 1983 Cinderella team at North Carolina State won the national championship, died Wednesday at Duke University Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina, after a year-long battle with cancer. He was 47.

Valvano, who had been a basketball commentator since leaving North Carolina State amid controversy in 1990, had been admitted to the hospital at the end of March.

Well before the Wolfpack won the 1983 national championship in his third season, Valvano had made himself into the state's most visible, and audible, character, appearing almost incessantly on a statewide radio hookup, accepting speaking engagements in every Carolina town and cheerfully promoting a soft drink, a health club, a fast-food chain and a bank.

"I set out very calculatedly to become known," he said, suggesting that fame would help his recruiting efforts. "The only thing I maybe miscalculated was how easy it would be."

The Wolfpack tied for third place in the Atlantic Coast Conference in 1983 with an 8-6 record, 17-10 overall. They did not lose again, getting a bid to the NCAA tournament by winning the conference tournament, then upsetting higher-ranked teams to reach the final.

Their opponent was top-ranked Houston, which had won 26 straight games with Clyde Drexler and Akeem Olatunwo, now stars in the National Basketball Association.

Knowing victory depended on a deliberate pace, Valvano showed

his mastery as a coach by slowing the tempo. Still, with a minute left, Houston was up by six points. Valvano ordered his players to commit fouls, and as the Cougars, weak foul shooters, fouled at the free-throw line, the Wolfpack closed in.

In the final seconds, North Carolina State's Derek Whitcomb fouled and shorted and to the right of the basket. As Olatunwo, out of position, looked on helplessly from the foul line, Lorenzo Charles, who was jumping up as the ball was coming down, grabbed it and slammed it into the net at the buzzer. North Carolina State had won, 52-50.

James Thomas Valvano, who was born in Corona, Queens, and grew up on Long Island, was raised on basketball. His father, Rocco, and an uncle were high school coaches. Jim and his brothers all played for his father's Seaford High School team.

After playing for Rutgers, Valvano spent a year as an assistant coach there before becoming head coach at Johns Hopkins in 1970 at the age of 22. After posting a 10-9 record in 24 years, he spent two years as an assistant at Connecticut and three as head coach at Bucknell (33-32) before moving to Iowa.

He capped his five years at Iowa with two stunning seasons, a 23-6 record that included the Gaels' first NCAA appearance in 1979, and a 29-5 season the next year, when the team made it to the NCAA second round before losing to Georgetown.

The successes led to the call from North Carolina State. Valvano departed along with all five starters from the 1979-80 Iowa team, including its star, Jeff Ruland, a prize recruit who was declared ineligible for his senior season after he signed a contract with an agent, a violation of NCAA rules.

The beginning of the end of Valvano's coaching career came early in 1989, with the publicity surrounding a book, "Personal Fouls," which promised to expose corruption within the North Carolina State basketball program.

Valvano demanded an NCAA investigation, which found that some players had improperly sold game tickets and committed other irregularities. Valvano disclaimed knowledge of the infractions, but was forced to give up his post as athletic director. He remained as basketball coach as the program began a two-year period of probation.

A few months later, in February 1990, reports surfaced that a former star, Claster Shackelford, had improperly accepted \$65,000 from a man posing as an agent and a Wolfpack booster during his years at North Carolina State. Valvano said he had not known about the payments, and Shackelford himself said he hadn't, but in April, Valvano departed to start a career as a commentator with ABC and ESPN.

It was little over a year later that he discovered that he was suffering from cancer.

Bosio's Collarbone Broken First Game After No-Hitter

The Associated Press

Just when things seemed to be going right for the Seattle Mariners, they went wrong again.

Pitcher Chris Bosio, in his first start since pitching the season's first no-hitter, broke his left collarbone Tuesday night in a 4-0 victory over Cleveland.

Bosio was injured when he was run over by Jeff Treadway at first base while catching.

AL ROUNDUP

ing a double-play relay that ended the fifth inning.

The right-hander will be out for six to eight weeks, the team said. He had given up three hits and extended his scoreless streak to 17 innings.

"The problem was I don't think he could find the bag," said the Mariners' manager, Lou Pinella. "I think he was straddling it a little bit and the runner got there simultaneously and just ran over him. The runner had no choice."

Bosio's collarbone was fractured in three places, said the team's physician, Larry Pedegana.

Pete O'Brien had three hits and drove in two runs for the Mariners, who already were playing without the injured Edgar Martinez and Dave Fleming.

Martinez, the 1992 American League batting champion, pulled his left hamstring muscle in the final spring training game. Fleming, who won 17 games as a

Sorry, No Alligators For the Ryder Cup

Reuters

LONDON — Organizers of the Ryder Cup golf tournament have abandoned plans to put alligators in the lake opposite the 18th hole at The Belfry during this year's tournament.

The owners of The Belfry, the course in the English Midlands where Europe stages the biennial match against the Americans in September, considered the idea after seeing alligators during the 1991 tournament at Kiawah Island, South Carolina.

However, Mike Maloney, general manager of The Belfry, said this week: "We got a couple here from the local Drayton Manor Zoo but were told they would not last more than 12 hours in the lake. It would be too cold for them — even in the middle of summer."

game winner and Chicago handed visiting Baltimore its sixth loss in seven games.

The White Sox got 18 hits, four by Lance Johnson. Frank Thomas, who drove in four runs, and Joey Cora, who scored four times, each had three hits.

Blue Jays 4, Rangers 3: Pat Hentgen, put into Toronto's rotation when Dave Stewart went on the disabled list, stopped visiting Texas on three hits for eight innings, although one was Dean Palmer's two-run homer in the seventh.

Brewers 3, Twins 2: Pat Litsch went 4 for 4 as Milwaukee, playing at home, handed Minnesota its fifth straight loss.

Unraveling the 'Rabbit Ball'

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first pitch had barely been made this season when the cry began to be heard: The baseball is juiced up; the rabbits are alive and well.

The last time the cry was heard, it was thunderous. Major league batters hit 4,458 home runs in 1987, and everyone was certain the ball was livelier. The next season, though, when batters hit only 3,180 home runs, a remarkable 29 percent plunge, no one talked about a dead ball.

Now, in 1993, livelier baseballs have allegedly returned. Indeed, in the first three weeks of the season, batters have hit more home runs than in the corresponding period a year ago. Batters have also hit better generally and teams have scored more runs. But is it the balls?

"I don't buy it myself," said Sparky Anderson, whose Detroit Tigers amassed 20 runs twice in a four-game span. Rather, he suggested, it's the pitching.

"Any time you've added 20 or 22 pitchers," Anderson said, referring to expansion, "you've added 20 guys who wouldn't be there. They'd be in the minors. Something has to happen. We're going to see more runs this year than last year, and not because you have two more clubs to score the runs. Throw those two out and you'll still have more runs."

The last time the major leagues expanded, in 1977, offensive statistics rose, too. Batters averaged more than half a home run a game more than in 1976, and teams hit 9 points higher and scored one run a game more. Pitching is the common denominator.

"We feel pitching is a little thinner," said Andy MacPhail, the Minnesota Twins' general manager. "It's supply and demand. The demand has increased. The supply hasn't."

Of the 295 pitchers on opening-day rosters this season, 95, just about a third, had less than two years' experience in the majors. Thirty-five of those young pitchers were in their teams' starting rotations, meaning one-fourth of all starters are mere babes. The Twins, the Yankees, the Rockies and the St. Louis Cardinals each had three of those starters.

Breaking the group of 95 into parts, 16 never had spent a day in the majors, 25 others had seen major league hitters for less than half a season and 20 others had between half a year and one year in the majors. That means that one out of every five pitchers had little or no experience at the major league level; one out of every three had less than two years' experience.

"People are getting the opportunity because of expansion but also because of salary pressures," MacPhail said.

"The star-caliber salary is so high, you try to compensate in other areas with players who haven't reached their maximum earning potential. Those players become more attractive so you can carry the stars."

Besides the observations of managers and general managers, the poorer-pitching theory receives added support from another statistic: walks. In 1977, the number of walks per game increased, and that has happened this season, too. Livelier balls won't produce more walks — unless the rabbit balls jump out of the strike zone.

DENNIS THE MENACE



SHE'S JUST GONNA GIVE YOU A HUG, DEAR. NOT A BODY SLAM.

PEANUTS



HOW DOES THIS SOUND, MARCIE? 'AND THE PROPHECY SAID THEY WOULD BEAT THEIR SWORDS INTO GOLF CLUBS'

PLOWSHARES



TRY PLAYING EIGHTEEN HOLES WITH A PLOWSHARE, MARCIE!! HA HA HA HA!!

YOU ARE EXTREMELY WEIRD, SIR..



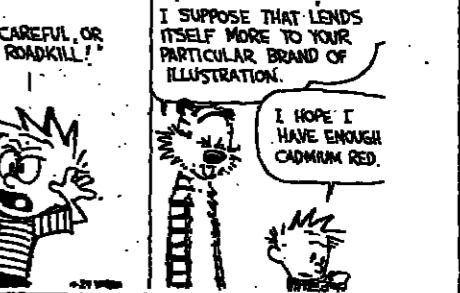
YOU ARE EXTREMELY WEIRD, SIR..

CALVIN AND HOBBES



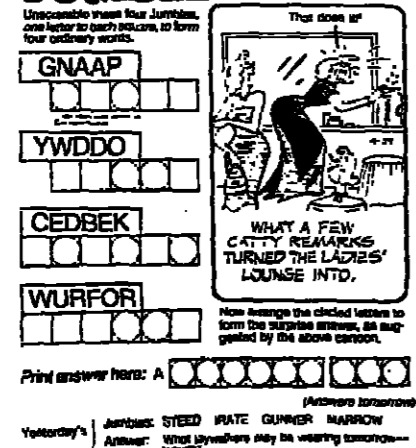
MOM SUGGESTED THE SLOGAN, 'BEFORE YOU CROSS, LOOK EACH WAY AND GET HOME SAFE EACH DAY.'

WIZARD of ID



THE TULIPS ARE COMING UP! THAT'S TOO BAD! WHY? THE LAWN CAN'T BE FAR BEHIND.

JUMBLE



BLONDIE



AND NOW I PRESENT THE CEO OF MY COMPANY. MR. J.C. DITHERS.

BEEBLE BAILEY



HA! BEETLES LISTENING TO THE RADIO INSTEAD OF WORKING!

DOONESBURY



SO WHEN DO I GET MY BEANS? GOOD QUESTION! BEANS DON'T COME FROM ANIMALS — THEY COME FROM ANIMALS — THEY COME FROM ANIMALS — THEY COME FROM ANIMALS.

REX MORGAN



PETER — ARE YOU AWAKE, SON? SURE, POP — IT'S ALMOST TIME TO GET TO SCHOOL.

GARFIELD



AH... AH... CHOO! SNIF

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SPORTS SOCCER

NHL May Support Hockey in Russia

By Ian Thomson
MUNICH — For less than \$5 million a year, Russia is offering to become a plantation for the National Hockey League.



Danish goalie Peter Schmeichel snatched the ball away before Ireland's Alan Kernaghan could head it into the net during their 1-1 tie.

Dutch Fire Back To Tie England In Cup Qualifier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Substitute Peter van Vossen fired a penalty goal with six minutes left to play as the Netherlands hit back to tie England, 2-2, on Wednesday in a World Cup qualifying soccer match in Wembley, England.

Leafs Turning Red Wings Redder Still

The Leafs, who once trailed the series by 2-0, and trailed by 4-1 in Tuesday night's game, now have the opportunity to close out the Stanley Cup.

Canada Beats Finland to Gain World Semifinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MUNICH — Mark Recchi scored twice Wednesday as Canada beat Finland, 5-1, in the quarterfinals of the World Ice Hockey Championships.

SCOREBOARD

Table with baseball standings for American League and National League, including teams like Detroit, Toronto, and New York.

HOCKEY

Table with hockey results for Stanley Cup Playoffs, including Toronto and Detroit.

SIDELINES

NBA and NBC Sign New 4-Year Deal
NEW YORK (AP) — NBC and the NBA announced a new four-year deal Wednesday that will start after their current four-year contract runs out at the end of next season.

BASEBALL

Table with baseball scores for various games, including Philadelphia vs Montreal and St. Louis vs Chicago.

SOCCER

Table with soccer results for various international matches, including Germany vs Russia and Netherlands vs England.

CRICKET

Table with cricket results for various international matches, including Pakistan vs West Indies.

Japanese Leagues

Table with Japanese league results for various teams like Hanshin and Hiroshima.

TRANSACTIONS

Table with baseball transactions, including trades and signings for various players.

For the Record

Nigel Mansell underwent minor back surgery Wednesday in Clearwater, Florida, on the injury he sustained in an April 3 crash at Phoenix International Raceway.

Italian Volleyball Teams Suspended

Italian volleyball teams were indefinitely suspended from competition Wednesday by the international federation, which accused the country's Olympic officials of interfering with the national federation's administration.

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Herald International Tribune advertisement for living in the U.S., featuring contact information and a list of cities.

Escorts & Guides advertisement listing various travel services and contact numbers.

ART BUCHWALD

Amy Fisher Theme Park

WASHINGTON — Terry Korth rushed into my office holding a set of blueprints. "I think I've got it. Amy Fisher has made a bundle from books and television, but she has just skimmed the surface when it comes to cashing in on her crime."

Terry unrolled the blueprint on my desk. "What do you think of opening up Amy Fisher World — an amusement park for kids who want to knock off their boyfriend's wives?"



"Well, at least you're dealing with a household name." "Over here I would have a shooting gallery where people could practice firing their pistols. Next to it would be the Joey Buttafuoco Motel."

2 Americans Win '93 Japan Prizes

TOKYO — Two Americans, an earthquake scientist and one who held streamline genetic research, on Wednesday received the 1993 Japan Prizes.

Frank Press, 69, president of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, won the prize for his work on the mechanics of earthquakes, and Kary B. Mullis, 49, of La Jolla, California, a private consultant on nucleic acid chemistry, won the award for molecular and cellular technology in medicine.

fuoco. Down here we'll build a replica of the jail that I've dubbed Heartbreak House. It's the same one where Amy was held. You can get your picture taken behind bars for a dollar."

"Is that a strip joint over there?" "Yeah, Joey wanted Amy to be a stripper. So it fits in well with the rest of the park."

"This is the Joey Buttafuoco ride. It's similar to the roller coaster at Coney Island."

"Is that a lion in the cage over there?" "Yes. If you remember, during the trial the judge called Amy a wild animal. We thought we would include a real wild animal that the people could compare her to. Over here is the Amy Fisher Shakespeare Theatre where we'll re-enact the trial."

"It's quite impressive," I told Terry. "We want to give the customers their money's worth. We will even have on display the gun that Amy used to shoot Mary Jo."

"Didn't she buy the gun from Peter Guggen?" "Yes, she did. After the shooting Amy was arrested and her friends ratted on her. We'll call the building the Squealers Pavilion. It will feature big air mattresses and visitors will be able to jump up and down on them and squeal to their heart's content."

"Over here next to the Amy Fisher Doll House is a tent where you can hear recordings of Amy's voice. In the back is the auction house where Amy's memoirs are up for sale."

"You have everything covered," I said admiringly. "Terry continued, "We're going to have someone dressed like Amy walking around with a pistol posing for pictures with the visitors. We also are planning to build a conference center where people can discuss whether Buttafuoco did or did not make love to our star."

"Maybe you could call it Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. Will Amy share in the profits?" "Fifty percent," Korth said. "What good is it to shoot somebody if you can't get a piece of the action?"

Chick Corea: Disciplined, Unpredictable

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Chick Corea likes to meet his targets. Controlling his own destiny is essential. If he decides in advance to start a piano solo with a certain kind of feeling, then for some reason, right or wrong, finds something else at the last minute, he feels he let himself down.

This may sound over-disciplined for a jazz musician, but he's anything but predictable. Since the early '70s, when his jazz-rock fusion band Return to Forever (RTF) launched him into the big time, he has grown into one of the most eclectic, influential and respected figures on the scene.

He has switched between leading electric and acoustic bands, acoustic and electric keyboards, solo improvisational concerts, and post-bop, Latin, electro-pop and funk styles, writing and recording children's songs and classical recitals without regard to vogue. Discipline even extends to breaking discipline.

Moving contrary to ecological currents, Chick Corea started to smoke cigarettes last June after many years of abstinence. Not that he considers them good for his health, he just remembered how much he used to enjoy smoking. He intends to stop this June.

You better believe he has the will to do it. He has been called a chameleon. "People have their own taste and the basic freedom to change it at any given moment," says the Chameleon. "I do not consider someone who likes one color one day and another the next fickle. That's the challenge when you are presenting people with your ideas. Here's what I have to offer today and here's how I put it across. I don't like to be forced into one bag or another. Music is a process rather than one song or an album. One particular offering is something in a stream of offerings."

John Patitucci, bass, and Dave Weckl, drums, built strong reputations as fusion players with Corea's "Electric Band." But now they are the battery of his "Akoustic Band." Patitucci having switched to the double bass. Old "bags" are continually being avoided around Chick Corea. He likes life "crisp, crystal and refreshingly to the point." Down Beat magazine called him "jazz's most protean and unpredictable character."

I do — my whole art of music — on the communication that emanates from me and my group straight to a listener. . . . So whatever instrument I'm playing on is of very secondary consideration. The vibraphonist Gary Burton calls him "the most prolific and versatile of any modern jazz musician."



"I don't like to be forced into one bag or another."

art recording studio. He's only a consultant, he has no ambitions to produce. He does not want to change his basic life as a performing musician. Most of all it's about karma: "Every musician of value has in mind where he wants to go with his own creation. If that instinct is ignored within a group, and the members are only allowed to play what is required in the group context, that group becomes stilted very quickly. I've always tried to help the guys in my band with their own projects. So my management team is very active dealing with their recordings and tours as well as my own."

His self-assurance is impressive. All the more so for its utter lack of pomposity. He's plugged into good sense like a computer with its printer. In the '70s, on the basis of RTF's track record, he was given a "big-time advance" by Warner Brothers. But while they were expecting a sort of RTF2, he was by then interested in making acoustic chamber jazz. Two records were made and did not sell. The balance between the money and the product was "way out of whack. When a record doesn't make its money back, if that goes on, then a musician is going to feel like his product isn't successful, the financial reality tends to invalidate the musical value. Eventually it puts the musician in a frame of mind where he uses his energy trying to make a piece of music that isn't really his."

Even though they were committed to four more records — he had engaged a "big-time lawyer" — he asked Warner Brothers to release him from the contract. "Look," he said, "You don't have to pay me and I don't have to deliver something I don't want to do right now. The president wrote him a letter saying what a nice guy he was."

It's easy to be a nice guy with other people's money and conditions so long as you are confident that you have the talent and instinct to make your own on your own terms. He didn't really realize what he was saying, he said it in regard to his new painting hobby, but it applies to his relationship to music as well: "I find myself always looking at light and color and shading. I am always looking for a way to frame the environment, to put it into perspective."

PEOPLE

Who Owns a Kiss?

A retired couple took photographer Robert Doisneau to court Wednesday, claiming he stole a moment of youthful passion in a famous photo of two lovers embracing on a Paris street 43 years ago. The trial should determine whether Doisneau violated the privacy of Denise and Jean-Louis Lavergne, and is being closely watched by photographers and advertisers because the verdict could set a precedent: Under the 1983 copyright law on images any photo published without the authorization of those appearing in it can lead to court action. The Lavernes, now in their 60s, insist that they are the couple photographed outside Paris City Hall but the photographer insists that he used paid models. The Lavernes seek 500,000 francs (93,000) in damages.

The judge who must settle the Woody Allen-Mia Farrow child custody fight said he was "the least qualified person to do that" after the last witness testified the truth may never emerge about whether the filmmaker sexually abused his 7-year-old adopted daughter, Dylan. The admission from Manhattan state Supreme Court Justice Elliot Wolk came during an exchange with Stephen Herman, an expert on child sexual abuse called by Farrow. Herman was the last in a parade of witnesses on both sides during the nonjury trial.

LaToya Jackson has decided to press a civil assault case against her husband Jack Gordon, 54, for an alleged beating that left her with a split lip and bruises, a spokeswoman for the Manhattan district attorney said. Jackson initially filed criminal charges against him for allegedly beating her with a dining room chair.

Edward James Olmos has been denied permission to carry a concealed gun by the Los Angeles police. The actor said that he and his family had received death threats. Richard Deason, the city police commission's commanding officer, said there was no evidence that Olmos was in danger.

A U.S. judge has dismissed an unusual libel suit by a high-powered Beverly Hills entertainment lawyer who claimed that celebrity author Kity Kelley defamed him when she thanked him for acting as a source for her unauthorized biography of Nancy Reagan. In Kelley's controversial 1991 book on the former first lady, she listed attorney Mickey Rudin as one of 612 sources — the most important contribution to this book. Rudin has steadfastly maintained that he never talked to Kelley, with whom he had previously tangled when she wrote her stinging volume "My Way" on his long-time client Frank Sinatra.

The Japanese conductor Yutaka Sado, 52, who worked with Seiji Ozawa and the late Leonard Bernstein, will be resident conductor for the next two seasons of the Los Moxreux Orchestra of Paris. The Kyoto-born musician will replace the Russian Valentin Kojin, who died in November.

A silver dog-collar given to a Scottish noble family by Bonnie Prince Charlie sold for £41,800 (\$66,044) by Christie's at a crowded sale at Fingask Castle in Rath, Scotland. The prince — whose real name was Charles Edward Stuart — gave dog and collar to Sir Stuart and Lady Threapland at the castle in 1750. The prince fled abroad after his defeat in 1746 at Culloden in trying for a Stuart restoration in Britain. He died in Rome in 1766.

Prince says he's quitting studio recording to concentrate on theater, film and other ventures. The announcement comes seven months after the rock star signed a \$100 million deal with Warner Bros. Records that made him a vice president. He will be able to continue releasing albums to satisfy that agreement because his subsonic recording studio has more than 500 unlicensed recordings. Prince's production company said he wants to explore less conventional approaches to music and media, including interactive media and nightclubs.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 6

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps and tables for Europe, North America, Asia, Middle East, and Latin America. Includes a large map of Europe and North America showing weather patterns.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN' clues and a grid. Includes a 'Solution to Puzzle of April 28' and a 'New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk' credit.

THE MAN WHO STAYED BEHIND

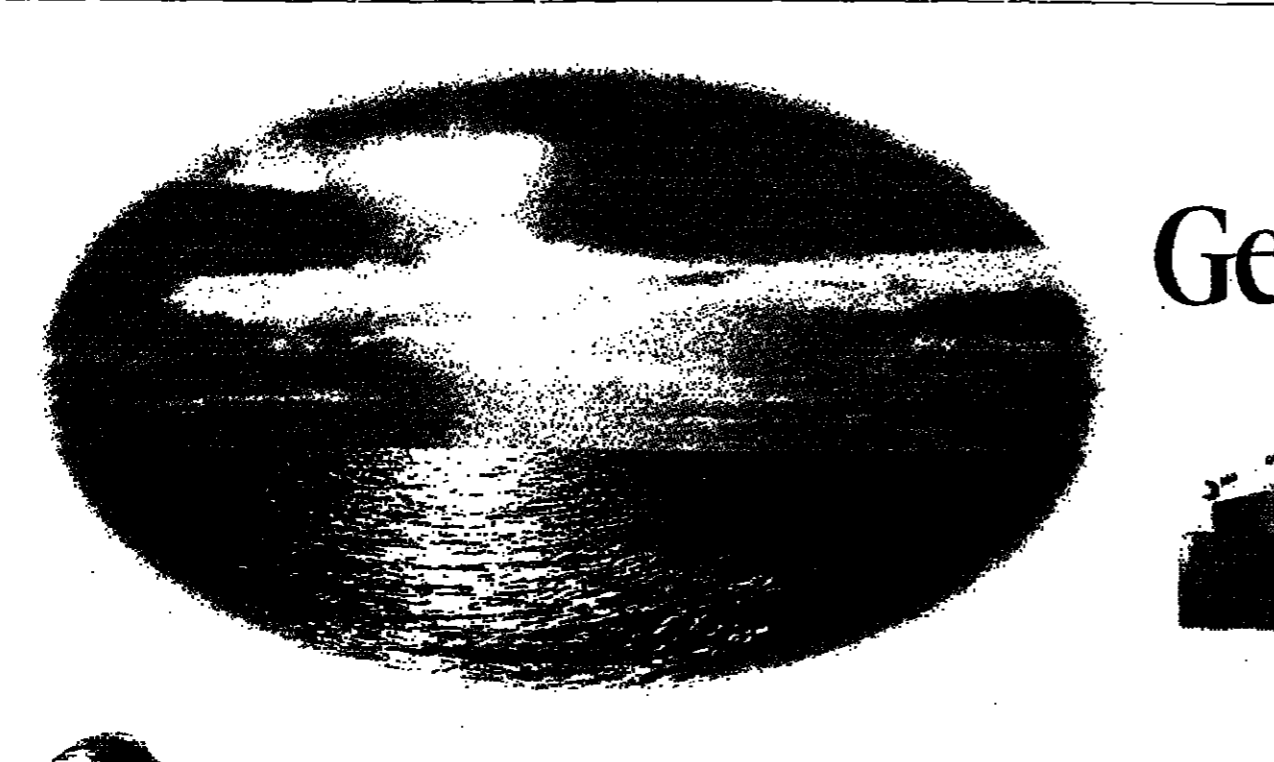
By Sidney Rittenberg and Amanda Bennett. 476 pages. \$25. Simon & Schuster. Reviewed by Andrew J. Nathan

normal American, dedicated to justice, looking for fulfillment, interested in belonging, loyal to his family and with normal appetites (the book is full of passionate discourses on food). His only unusual characteristic was that he was a committed Communist who, as a young U.S. Army officer at the end of World War II, decided to stay behind in China and cast his lot with the Chinese Communist Party. He says he remained a Communist until the crackdown on Democracy Wall in 1979.

BOOKS

for his old friend Mei Yi because to do so would "risk crushing the newly awakened vigor of the masses." But we see here how these actions looked from the inside. He experienced six years of solitary confinement as a liberation from selfishness into the collective body of the party. In the Cultural Revolution he saw himself as outgrowing the lust to obey and striking out for freedom. Perhaps he fails to see, or perhaps he leaves for the reader to decipher, the irony that he was still a slave to what he thought was Mao's flag. He prepares to be thrown into jail once again by memorizing lines from Mao. His oppressor, a man whose brutal modes of domination he had witnessed close up.

But we know from other sources, and from the stories he tells of his Chinese friends, that at the deepest level he was typical. The highest power the Communist leaders commanded was the power to include or exclude. Even today, it is the fear of isolation from the mainstream, not the fear of jail, that keeps most Chinese intellectuals so cautious in their opposition. Rittenberg lived a strange life, but he is not a stranger. Seen from the inside, his "life of perks, privilege, and deluded complicity" makes sense. In the ultimate test of good autobiography, we see with a shock how it could have been us.



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